

Tomb — 1960-1999

Drawer 15

Springfield Tomb

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# The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Springfield Tomb  
1960-1999

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



# Lincoln's tomb

STATE HISTORIC SITE



# Lincoln's tomb

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## DEATH OF A PRESIDENT

On the night of April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was shot in the back of the head by John Wilkes Booth at the Ford Theater, Washington, D.C. The unconscious President was carried across the street to a bedroom in the Peterson house, where he died at 7:22 the following morning.

Abraham Lincoln was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery at the request of Mrs. Lincoln on May 4, 1865. The Lincolns admired the beauty of the Springfield cemetery which was dedicated in 1860. Lincoln's body was placed in a public vault at the foot of the hill north of the tomb. This vault may still be seen. On December 21, 1865, the coffin was taken into a temporary vault on the hillside northeast of the tomb.

**National Lincoln Monument Association:** At the time of Lincoln's death the Governor of Illinois; Richard J. Oglesby, requested the people of Springfield to form an association to raise funds to build a memorial to the memory of President Lincoln. The National Lincoln Monument Association was formed by about fifteen prominent citizens of Springfield with Governor Oglesby as its chairman. Solicitation of funds was begun with a goal of \$240,000. A prize of \$1,000 was offered for the design that the association members would deem most suitable. The design chosen was submitted by sculptor Larken G. Mead of Brattleboro, Vermont.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOMB

Ground for the construction of the memorial was broken in 1869, four years after Lincoln's death. The tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874. The cost of the tomb was \$180,000. The National Lincoln Monument Association maintained the tomb until 1895 at which time Richard Oglesby, the sole surviving member of the original association, deeded the property to the State of Illinois.

**Coffin Moved:** On September 19, 1871, the remains of President Lincoln and sons Edward and William, who had preceded their father in death, were taken from the temporary vault and placed in crypts in the inner wall of the uncompleted tomb. On October 9, 1874, a few days before the formal dedication of the tomb, Lincoln's coffin was placed in a white marble sarcophagus resting on the floor in the center of the burial chamber. An unsuccessful attempt was made on November 7, 1876, to steal the body of Lincoln for a hoped for \$200,000 ransom. The conspirators were captured and, at

their trial, were sentenced to one year terms in the penitentiary.

Immediately following the attempted theft, Lincoln's coffin was removed from the sarcophagus and secreted within the deep recesses of the tomb. On October 14, 1887, the coffin and that of Mrs. Lincoln, who had died on July 16, 1882, were placed in a brick vault constructed under the floor of the burial chamber. The marble sarcophagus was left in its position on the floor but the public was not informed that it no longer contained the remains of President Lincoln.

### TOMB RECONSTRUCTION

Due to the uneven setting of the earth under the tomb, a complete reconstruction of the structure was found to be necessary in 1899. Work was started at once and on September 26, 1901, the project was finished. The tomb was rededicated June 1, 1902.

Following the completion of this reconstruction Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest son, requested that his father's body be placed in a specially designed steel and concrete vault beneath the floor of the chamber. Before lowering the coffin into the vault, it was opened and Lincoln's features were exposed to the view of a number of former friends and associates for the purpose of identification. Positive identification was established and signed affidavits were placed in the office of the Secretary of State for preservation.

The coffins containing the bodies of Mary Lincoln and three of their four sons — Edward Baker "Eddie" (1846-1850), William Wallace "Willie" (1850-1862) and Thomas "Tad" (1853-1871) — are in crypts in the south wall of the chamber. Their first son Robert Todd (1843-1926), who served as Secretary of War and Minister to Great Britain, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

**Second Reconstruction:** Due to external and internal deterioration, the tomb was again reconstructed. Work began in 1930 and was completed in 1931. On June 17, 1931, President Herbert Hoover arrived and delivered the dedicatory address to the thousands gathered for the ceremony. During this second reconstruction the interior of the tomb was completely remodeled.

### TOMB INTERIOR

The large, majestic monument in the center of the burial chamber, bearing the simple inscrip-

tion "Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865," marks the location of the burial vault which is thirty inches to the rear of the inscription and ten feet below the surface of the floor. This marker was taken from the marble quarries of Arkansas and is a solid block of stone. Surrounding the marker are nine flags. The first four on the left are the state emblems of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, representing the states of the first six generations of Lincolns in America. After the National Colors the next flag is of the State of Kentucky, where Lincoln was born and lived seven years. Next is the Indiana emblem. Lincoln lived in Indiana from age seven to age twenty-one. Following Indiana is the flag of Illinois, where Lincoln resided from age twenty-one until age fifty-two, when he left for Washington to be inaugurated as the Sixteenth President of the United States. The final flag is the Presidential emblem.

Inscribed over the north window are the words, "Now He Belongs to the Ages," which were spoken by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton at Lincoln's death.

The seated figure of Lincoln in the center of the rotunda is a replica of the famous French statue which is the central theme of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

**Lincoln in Bronze:** The foyer has a bronze model of the Daniel Chester French statue of the President in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. In niches of the corridors leading to and from the burial chamber there are statuettes by famous sculptors commemorating periods in Lincoln's career. These statuettes are the works of sculptors Daniel Chester French, Leonard-Crunelle, Fred M. Torrey, Augustus St. Gaudens, Adolph A. Weinman and Lorado Taft.

**Bronze Plaques:** In each of the four bays of the corridors are large bronze plaques, giving the Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, a portion of the Second Inaugural Address and a biographical sketch of Lincoln. The large gold stars in the corners represent the 48 states at the time of the second reconstruction.

### TOMB EXTERIOR

The exterior of the tomb is constructed of dressed granite from Quincy, Massachusetts, and rises to a height of 117 feet. At the approach to the tomb is a large head of Lincoln mounted on a dressed granite pedestal, the work of sculptor Gutzon Borglum. The original is in the Hall of Fame, National Capitol, Washington, D.C.





Replica of Lincoln statue in Washington, D.C.





Ascent to the terrace is obtained by one of four flights of granite steps, one on each corner of the structure. The terrace is surmounted by a granite balustrade along all sides. Passing around the die or dado is a cordon of shields, thirty-seven in number, each bearing the name of a state. These are the states that made up the Union at the time of the original construction of the tomb. Names of the additional states are engraved in the granite at the rear or north of the die.

**Statuary Groups:** Four bronze statuary groups mounted at the corners of the die were done by sculptor Larken G. Mead, the designer of the tomb. These groups represent the fighting forces of the Civil War — the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy.

Mounted on a square granite pedestal at the front of the obelisk is a large statue of Lincoln. On the face of the pedestal is a bronze plaque ornamented with the coat of arms of the United States and representing the Constitution. Lincoln's figure above the whole is intended as an illustration of his position at the start of the Civil War. Lincoln stands on the Constitution as his authority for employing the four arms of the military power, as represented by the four statuary groups and for the defense of the Union, as represented by the cordon of shields below.

**Roman Stone:** Prior to 1930 it was possible to enter the obelisk and ascend to the top but in 1913 the entrance was closed with stone. This stone, bearing a Latin inscription, is a fragment of the ancient Servian Wall which was built around the seven hills of Rome in the year 578 B.C. by the sixth legendary King of Rome, Servius Tullius. When becoming ruler of Rome, Servius Tullius, born in serfdom, freed the people and awarded to them the rights of citizenship. Early in 1865 the people of Rome, feeling that there was a parallel in the lives of Servius Tullius and Abraham Lincoln, sent the stone to Lincoln as a memento. It remained in the White House for a number of years, until by joint resolution of Congress, it was sent to the tomb. In 1936 a group of representatives of the Italian government came to Springfield and formally dedicated the stone to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. When the people of Rome sent the stone they could not have known how soon, and how complete, would be the parallel in the lives of these two men. In 538 B.C. Servius Tullius was assassinated by his son-in-law Tarquinius and in 1865 Abraham Lincoln fell from a bullet would fired by the assassin John Wilkes Booth.

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION...

Nearby Lincoln points of interest are the Lincoln Home and the Old State Capitol, both in Springfield. Other state parks and memorials involving Lincoln include Lincoln Log Cabin, Lincoln Salt Creek, Lincoln Trail, Lincoln Trail Homestead, Lincoln's New Salem, Lincoln Monument, Lincoln Trail Monument, Metamora Courthouse, Mt. Pulaski Courthouse, Postville Courthouse and Vandalia Statehouse.

For further information concerning Illinois State Parks and Historic Sites write to the Department of Conservation, Land and Historic Sites, 524 S. Second St., Springfield, Illinois 62706.

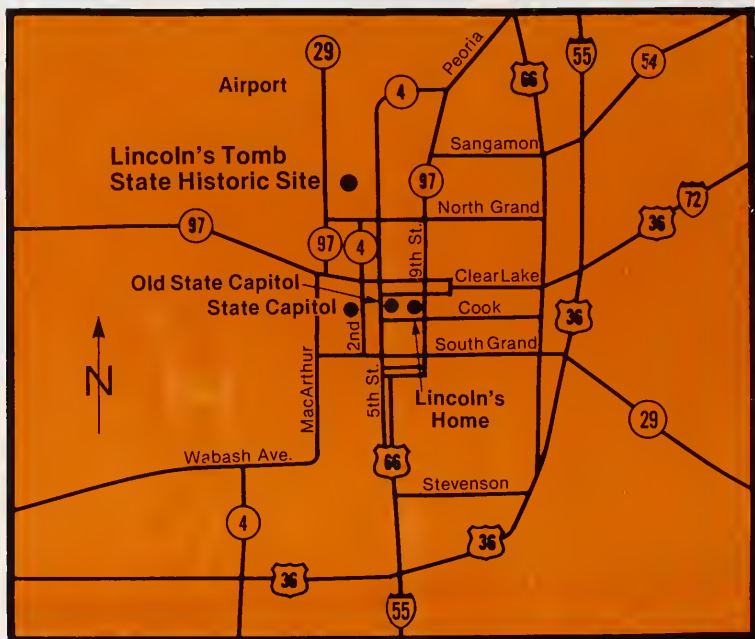
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The International Symbol of Access indicates to the handicapped person (particularly a wheelchair user) those facilities and public use areas that are easily accessible and free of physical barriers. This site is fully accessible to all handicapped visitors.



The Circuit Rider



Original Receiving Vault



Burial Chamber



Lincoln Monument.

## LINCOLN MONUMENT

**L**INCOLN MONUMENT and Lincoln Memorial Hall are located in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. This shrine is visited annually by thousands of persons of this and other countries.

### The Monument

The body of Abraham Lincoln was deposited in the receiving vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, May 4, 1865.

Upon the 11th of May, 1865, the National Lincoln Monument Association was formed, its object being to construct a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

The names of the gentlemen comprising the Lincoln Monument Association in 1865 (now deceased) were as follows:

GOV. RICHARD OGLESBY	SHARON TYNDALE
ORLIN H. MINER	THOMAS J. DENNIS
JOHN T. STUART	NEWTON BATEMAN
JESSE K. DUBOIS	S. H. TREAT
JAMES C. CONKLIN	O. M. HATCH
JOHN WILLIAMS	S. H. MELVIN
JACOB BUNN	JAMES H. BEVERIDGE

DAVID L. PHILLIPS

The temporary vault was built and the body of President Lincoln removed from the receiving vault of the cemetery on December 21, 1865. The body was placed in the crypt of the monument September 19, 1871, and was placed in the sarcophagus in the center of the catacomb October 9, 1874.

Owing to the instability of the earth under its foundation and its unequal settling the structure had begun to show signs of disintegration, necessitating taking it down and rebuilding it from the foundation. The work was begun by Col. J. S. Culver in November, 1899, and finished June 1, 1901. A cemented vault was made beneath the floor of the catacomb directly underneath the sarcophagus and in this vault the body of President Lincoln was placed September 26, 1901, where it will probably remain undisturbed forever.

The monument is built of brick and Quincy granite, the latter material only appearing in view. It consists of a square base 72½ feet on each side and 15 feet, 10 inches high. At the north side of the base is a semi-circular projection, the interior of which has a radius of 12 feet. It is the vestibule of the catacomb, and gives access to view the crypts in which are placed the bodies of Mr. Lincoln's wife and sons. On the south side of the base is another semi-circular projection of the same size.





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North Approach to Lincoln Tomb.

Thus the base measures, including these two projections,  $119\frac{1}{2}$  feet from north to south and  $72\frac{1}{2}$  feet from east to west. In the angles formed by the addition of these two projections are handsome flights of stone steps, two on each end. These steps are projected by granite balustrades, which extend completely around the top of the base, which forms a terrace. From the plane of this terrace rises the obelisk, or die, which is 28 feet 4 inches high from the ground, and tapered to 11 feet square at the top. At the angles of this die are four pedestals of 11 feet diameter, rising  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the plane of the terrace. This obelisk, including the area occupied by the pedestals, is 41 feet square, while from the obelisk rises the shaft, tapering to 8 feet square at the summit. Upon the four pedestals stand the bronze groups, representing the four arms of the service—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy. Passing around the whole obelisk and pedestal is a band or chain of shields, each representing a state, the name of which is carved upon it. At the south side of the obelisk is a square pedestal, 7 feet high, supporting the statue of Lincoln, the pedestal being ornamented with the coat of arms of the United States. This coat of arms, in the position it occupies on the monument is intended to typify the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Lincoln's statue on the pedestal above it makes the whole an illustration of his position at the outbreak of the rebellion. He took his stand on the Constitution as his authority for using the four arms of the war power of the Government—the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy—to hold together the states which are represented still lower on the monument by a cordon of tablets linking them together in a perpetual bond of union.

The money used in the original construction of this handsome monument came from the people by voluntary contributions. The first entry made by the treasurer of the association was May 8, 1865, and was from Isaac Reed, of New York, \$100. Then came contributions from Sunday Schools, lodges, Army associations, individuals and states. The Seventy-third Regiment, United States colored troops, at New Orleans, contributed \$1,437, a greater amount than was given by any other individual or organization except the State of Illinois. Many pages of the record are filled with the contributions from the Sunday Schools of the land. Of the 5,145 entries, 1,697 are from Sunday schools. The largest part of the money was contributed in 1865, but continued to come to the treasurer from all parts of the country until 1871. About \$8,000 was contributed by the colored soldiers of the United States Army. Only three states made appropriations for this fund—Illinois, \$50,000; Missouri, \$1,000; and Nevada, \$500.

The monument was dedicated October 15, 1874, the occasion being signalized by a tremendous outpouring of the people. The oration commemorative of the life and public services of the



great emancipator was delivered by Governor Richard J. Oglesby. President Grant also spoke briefly on that occasion, and a poem was read by James Judson Lord.

The monument was built after the accepted designs of Larkin G. Mead, of Florence, Italy, and stands upon an eminence in Oak Ridge Cemetery, occupying about nine acres of ground. Ground was broken on the site September 10, 1869, in the presence of 3,000 persons. The capstone was placed in position on May 22, 1871.

In July, 1871, citizens of Chicago, through Hon. J. Young Scammon, contributed \$13,700 to pay for the Infantry group of statuary. In the city of New York, under the leadership of Gov. E. D. Morgan, 137 gentlemen subscribed and paid \$100 each, amounting to \$13,700 for the Naval group.

Of the four groups of statuary, the Naval group was the first completed. This group represents a scene on the deck of a gunboat. The mortar is poised ready for action; the gunner has rolled up a shell ready for firing; the boy, or powder monkey, climbs to the highest point and is peering into the distance; the officer in command is about to examine the situation through the telescope.

The Infantry group was the next to reach Springfield. Both these groups were placed in position on the monument in September, 1877. The Infantry group represents an officer, a private soldier and a drummer, with arms and accoutrements, marching in expectation of battle. The officer in command raises the flag with one hand; pointing to the enemy with the other, orders a charge. The private with the musket, as the representative of the whole line, is in the act of executing the charge. The drummer boy has become excited, lost his cap, thrown away his haversack and drawn a revolver to take part in the conflict.

The Artillery group represents a piece of artillery in battle. The enemy has succeeded in directing a shot so well as to dismount the gun. The officer in command mounts his disabled piece and with drawn saber fronts the enemy. The youthful soldier, with uplifted hands, is horrified at the havoc around him. The wounded and prostrate soldier wears a look of intense agony.

The Cavalry group, consisting of two human figures and a horse, represents a battle scene. The horse, from whose back the rider has just been thrown, is frantically rearing. The wounded and dying trumpeter, supported by a comrade, is bravely facing death. Each of these groups cost \$13,700.

The statue of Mr. Lincoln stands on a pedestal projecting from the south side of the obelisk. This is the central figure in the group or series of groups. As we gaze upon this heroic figure the mute lips seem again to speak in the memorable words that are now immortal. We hear again the ringing sentences spoken in 1859 of the slave power:

Broken by it, I too, may be; how to it, I never will. . . . If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly



Sarcophagus—Lincoln Tomb

unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country deserted by all the world beside, and I, standing up boldly and alone, hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors- Here, without contemplating consequences, before high Heaven and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty and my love.

From the day of its dedication, October 15, 1874, until July 9, 1895, the Lincoln Monument remained in the control of the National Lincoln Monument Association.

In 1874, after its dedication, John Carroll Power was made custodian, and continued in that position until his death in January, 1894. A sketch of the Lincoln Monument could not, in fairness, be written without paying a tribute to his faithfulness, zeal and love. He revered the nation's hero and gave his last resting place the tenderest and most assiduous care. Much that is of interest in the history of this first decade of the existence of the monument has been written by his untiring pen that would otherwise have been lost.

After the attempt was made to steal the body of President Lincoln, Mr. Power summoned to his aid, in 1880, eight gentlemen, residents of Springfield, who organized as the "Lincoln Guard of Honor." They were J. Carroll Power, Jasper N. Reece, Gustavus S. Dana, James F. McNeill, Joseph P. Lindley, Edward S. Johnson, Horace Chapin, Noble B. Wiggins and Clinton L. Conkling, all of whom are deceased with the exception of McNeill. Their object was to guard the precious dust of Abraham Lincoln from vandal hands and to conduct, upon the anniversaries of his birth and death, suitable memorial exercises.

During these years an admittance fee of twenty-five cents was required of all visitors to the monument, and this small fee constituted a fund by which the custodian was paid and the necessary expenses of the care of the grounds defrayed.

In the year of 1894, in response to a demand voiced almost universally by the press and the people of Illinois, the General Assembly made provision for the transfer of the National Lincoln Monument and grounds to the permanent care and custody of the State. The new law put the monument into the charge of a board of control, consisting of the Governor of the State, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Treasurer.

July 9, 1895, Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, the President, the only surviving member of the original Lincoln Monument Association, turned over to the State, as represented by its chief executive, Governor Altgeld, the deeds and papers relating to the monument and grounds. The governor received the trust on behalf of the State, pledging its faithfulness to the duty of guarding and caring for the last resting place of the illustrious dead. The commission appointed as custodian Edward S. Johnson, major of the veteran Seventh Illinois Infantry and a member of the Lincoln Guard of Honor. The admittance fee is a

thing of the past and "To the mecca of the people let all the people come, bringing garlands of flowers, carrying away lessons of life. There is no shrine more worthy of a devotee, no academy of the porch or grove where is taught so simply and so grandly the principles of greatness. Strew flowers, but bear away the imprint of his life, the flower of manliness and the wealth of honor."

Due to the ravages of Time and the elements, extensive repairs on the monument were started at the suggestion of H. H. Cleaveland in the fall of 1930 and when the tomb of Abraham Lincoln once again was turned over to the people of Illinois and the nation, pilgrims to his grave found that it had been transformed into a place of simple grandeur befitting a national shrine.

In all the 56 years since the dedication of the original Tomb, no use had ever been made of any portion of the interior except the south vestibule and the sepulchre in the north end. Director Cleaveland had the happy inspiration of adding the unused connecting row of galleries to the remodeled portions. It was a real inspiration. Visitors now receive a thrilling surprise and uplift of spirit in the contemplation of this master work.

On June 17, 1931, with imposing ceremony, it was rededicated and returned to the lovers of Lincoln. Governor Louis L. Emmerson, who sponsored this project, this tribute to the Emancipator, was the host that day to President Hoover, the Governors of the States linked with the history of Lincoln and his family, and all other admirers of Lincoln.

Outwardly, the monument appears the same, except that it has an air of newness, of freshness. It is true that on a terrace created at the south or entrance side of the monument there is a bronze head of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum, on a pedestal of granite. But the great transformation is in the interior of the monument.

The previously unused and unfinished area at the base of the monument has been opened, and architectural skill and art combined to fabricate a wondrous rotunda, connecting galleries and sarcophagus chamber.

One of the main features of the galleries joining the rotunda and the sarcophagus chamber is nine Lincoln statuettes of bronze, depicting Lincoln at various stages of his career. These are the handiwork of internationally famous sculptors.

At each of the four corners of the central unit of the monument, there is one of these statuettes, about three feet in height, resting on a pedestal in a niche. Diagonally across from each of these is a statuette in a similar niche.

The sculptors, Daniel C. French, Fred Torrey, and Leonard Crunelle are each represented by two models, while Lorado Taft, Adolph Weinman and the late Augustus St. Gaudens, have one each.

St. Gauden's bronze is of his famous standing Lincoln at the entrance of Lincoln Park in Chicago. One of French's statuettes is a bronze casting of the original model for his statue in the National Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.; the other is a copy of his Lincoln at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Crunelle's works show Lincoln, the Soldier, during the Black Hawk war, and Lincoln, the orator. The statue from the latter model stands at Freeport, scene of one of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas.

Torrey's statuettes depict Lincoln, the Ranger; and Lincoln, the Circuit Rider, the latter created especially for the tomb.

Weinman's contribution is of his seated Lincoln, at Hodgenville, Ky., Lincoln's birthplace, and Taft's statuette is of his Lincoln at Urbana.

As a background for these statuettes, there are rich warm-colored panels of marble. From floor to ceiling, the rotunda, galleries, and sarcophagus are marble-lined. The walls of the rotunda are a beautiful and harmonious combination of browns and buffs. There are fluted pilasters of Nebo Golden Travis marble. Between these fluted pilasters are panels of St. Genevieve Golden vein marble outlined by ornamental bronze imposts and pilasters.

Topping these bronze imposts and pilasters is an ornamental cornice, behind which is concealed the lighting system. Rays from the hidden bulbs are diffused and reflected by a silver-leaved ceiling. Harmonizing with the color scheme of the rotunda, is the marble used in the galleries. The pilasters and frieze are of Rosso-Alicante Marble, and the panels of Florida Cream.

Beautiful as are the rotunda and the galleries, the supreme effect is attained in the sarcophagus chamber. There, the pilasters and frieze are of French black marble, as dark as midnight, with walls of St. Genevieve Golden vein marble. On the upper portion of each jet-black pilaster there is a bronze wreath. The ceiling of the chamber is covered with gold leaf, and the room, like the rotunda, is lighted indirectly by lights hidden by an ornamental cornice.

There over the spot where Lincoln's body lies beneath many feet of concrete, is placed a new sarcophagus, a sarcophagus of solid marble of warm red hue. On it is the simple inscription:

"Abraham Lincoln  
1809                      1865"

Across from the sarcophagus in a crypt sealed with slabs of marble, rest the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln, and three of their sons, Edward Baker, William Wallace, and Thomas.

Arranged along the semi-circular wall of the sarcophagus chamber, flanking the sarcophagus, there is an array of nine flags. In the place of honor, at the right of the sarcophagus, stands the Stars and Stripes. The official standard of the seven



States in which the Lincoln family lived, from the time of their arrival in America until the end of the Emancipator's career—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois—occupy the next seven positions. President Hoover personally installed the flag of the President of the United States.

Directly above what formerly was the north door, but now transformed into a window covered with a wrought iron grill, there is cut in the marble this famous tribute to the Emancipator:

"Now he belongs to the ages."



Rotunda—Lincoln Tomb

## Saw Lincoln In 1901 At Coffin Reopening

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10 (AP)—A Springfield man, who said he was there the last time Abraham Lincoln's face was seen, has recounted the circumstances.

"I saw his face," said Fleetwood Lindley, 74, a retired florist. It was September 26, 1901, in the Civil War President's tomb when a group of Springfield residents was assembled to verify that the body sealed in the tomb was Mr. Lincoln's.

"Others who were there and saw Lincoln are now dead," Mr. Lindley said in an interview. He was then 14 years old.

Mr. Lindley's father, Joseph P. Lindley, was a member of the Lincoln honor guard and one of the officials who certified the body of the President was in the coffin before it was buried the final time.

THE COFFIN had been opened 14 years earlier, shortly after an attempted theft of the body. Officials were convinced. President Lincoln's remains were there, but the contractor building the tomb was under \$100,000 bond and wanted to be absolutely certain.

Mr. Lindley said 23 persons were in what is now the reception hall of the tomb when the coffin was opened.

Word had spread about the final burial and a crowd of about 200 gathered

outside the tomb. "Some were pounding on the door and shouting that they should be let in," Mr. Lindley said.

One of the men present locked the door and placed a newspaper over its window.

Leon P. Hopkins, a plumber, carefully cut away a piece of the lead coffin above Mr. Lincoln's face and chest.

"WE ALL FILED slowly around the coffin," Mr. Lindley recalled.

"Lincoln was a chalky white. The head rest had given away, so his head had slipped backward. He had been in the casket 36 years.

"His nose and chin were the most predominant features. The body was remarkably well preserved. He looked just like his pictures."

While the coffin was open, Mr. Lindley added, "someone said a short prayer and we all bowed our heads."

After about 25 minutes, Mr. Hopkins resealed the coffin and it was taken to the north end of the tomb and placed 10 feet below the surface of the floor in a cast-iron cage.

"I was allowed to hold one of the leather straps as we lowered the casket into the vault," Mr. Lindley said. "Concrete was then poured over the casket and the vault filled to floor level."



## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

*Hew to the line, let the  
quips fall where they may.*

Reg. U. S.  
Pat. Office

### MR. LINCOLN

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 23—Once Springfield had a baseball team in the Three I league. But people managed to stay away in such copious droves that it is now gone.

Mr. Abraham Lincoln, revered by many, is buried here. In July and so far in August, 250,000 people visited his tomb, and in 1961, one million came to see him. Even at this late date, Mr. Lincoln is out-drawing baseball in Springfield.

Yet Mr. George Cashman, tomb custodian, is somewhat bewildered by the questions put to him by visitors. Most often asked is this query: "Is Abraham Lincoln really buried here?"

Sometimes, Mr. Cashman said, he answers this ask with, "Who is buried in rant's tomb?"

Once he was asked, "Is the original body of Abraham Lincoln buried here?" and again an information seeker inquired, "Was Mayor Lincoln's body brought here after she died?" and he is still trying to think of the answer, and, if he does, he'll write.

He was somewhat intrigued, was Mr. Cashman, when a visitor one day informed him, "I am related to Mr. Lincoln," and, when Mr. C. expressed interest, the man said "Yes, I am a direct descendant of Ann Rutledge." Nor was he able to conjure up a ready answer when a lady inquired in good faith one hot summer day, "Why did they bury Mr. Lincoln with his hat on?"

There hasn't been much trouble around the tomb since that time in 1876 when a Chicago saloonkeeper and counterfeiter thought up the idea of kidnaping the body, holding it for a sizable ransom, and the release of an artistic fellow counterfeiter from Joliet penitentiary. When the plotters arrived to put their plan in action, however, the tomb was crowded with secret service men, and the fellows were led away to spend some time in Joliet themselves.

In case anyone was thinking of repeating such a caper, Mr. Cashman pointed out, there are three feet of concrete now, and it would take two days' steady work with an air hammer to get in.

About 5 per cent of the tomb visitors, Mr. Cashman said, are Lincoln students and arrive clothed in true reverence. The majority, tho, he believed, are curiosity visitors.

"Sixty-five per cent of the visitors," said Mr. Cashman, "come from places within 100 miles of Springfield. This would indicate that they say, 'This is the weekend and we have got to go someplace, so why not go to Lincoln's tomb?'"

# Tomb Of Lincoln Attracts Million

United Press International

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—“Now he belongs to the ages,” said Edwin M. Stanton at the death of Abraham Lincoln in 1865.

Last year, 97 years after the death of the Great Emancipator, more than a million people—from all 50 states and most foreign nations—filed past the marble tomb of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield. The visitors included President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cashman have lived 150 feet from the Lincoln shrine since Cashman became curator 13 years ago.

The Cashmans feel that persons viewing Lincoln's tomb should be reverent. They have maintained a hushed atmosphere in the tomb.

Partly through the efforts of the Cashmans, no souvenirs are sold anywhere on the grounds of the rolling, wooded cemetery where the tomb and the monument housing it are located. A few small souvenir stores are outside the grounds.

“We don't want this to have the atmosphere of a carnival,” Mrs. Cashman said.

Some of the persons who come to see the burial place of Lincoln are visibly moved. Cashman said it is not uncommon

to see tears streaming down the cheeks of both children and adults as they stand in front of the tomb.

## Visitors Touch Nose First

However, most visitors, when arriving at the scene, first touch the nose of a large bronze bust of Lincoln “for good luck.” They then file slowly and quietly into the building housing the tomb, occasionally reaching almost unconsciously to touch statuettes of Lincoln which line the walls. The statuettes show Lincoln at different points of his life. When in front of the tomb itself they are subdued and reflective. Very little is said as visitors file out of the building.

Foreign visitors seem even more deeply moved than Americans, Mrs. Cashman said.

# *Retirement Life*

February, 1963

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, FEB. 11, 1861.

My Friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young man to an old one. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Devine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

THE LINCOLN TOMB - Springfield, Illinois



# THE LINCOLNS KNEW SORROW

by William A. Steiger

*Lincoln writer and compiler and member of  
Lincoln Home Chapter 402.*

ON FEBRUARY 1, 1850, grief paid its first visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln on South Eighth Street in Springfield, Illinois. Edward their little boy, left the family circle for the grave. Edward Baker Lincoln, born March 10, 1846 (second to Robert, who was born August 1, 1843) was buried in Hutchinson Cemetery located where the old Springfield High School building stood. He was affectionately known as "Eddie."

Adam Johnston, operator of a marble works at the corner of Seventh and Washington Streets, fashioned a tombstone, then placed it over the grave of "Eddie" supposedly forever.

On February 7, 1850, an unsigned poem of four stanzas titled "Little Eddie" was published "by request" in the Illinois Daily Journal of Springfield, Illinois. The final line of the poem, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven" is also the final line on the tombstone. It is believed Abraham Lincoln was author of the poem.

The ensuing years found Lincoln busily engaged in his law practice, both at home and on the circuit. The slavery question became the issue of the day, and Lincoln among its principal opponents in Illinois. In 1860, Lincoln was nominated for President on the Republican ticket and defeated his old friend and political adversary, Stephen A. Douglas, thus becoming the first Republican President of the United States.

Leaving Springfield on February 11, 1861 to assume the Presidency, Lincoln delivered his historical farewell address to friends and neighbors. It was no easy task for him to leave those he loved. In part he said, "My friends, no one not in my situation can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place and the kindness of these people I owe everything. Here I have lived a Quarter of a Century, and have passed from a young man to an old one. Here my children have been born, and one is buried." He was thinking of "Dear Little Eddie."

The Lincolns found themselves beset with many new problems in Washington. Mr. Lincoln was concerned with office seekers, secession and the Civil War. Mrs. Lincoln, as mistress of the White House, was busy



**HONOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN**—Members of Lincoln Home Chapter 402 in Springfield, Illinois are shown above after placing a wreath in front of the cenotaph, in the Lincoln Tomb, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield. Left to right are: Floyd I. Brown, President; Clarence M. Tarr, National Secretary; Mrs. Tarr; Mrs. Charles Koenigsberger; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. William A. Steiger; Mr. Koenigsberger, Federation Chaplain; and the author, William A. Steiger.

with its renovation and social activities attendant to this position.

Grief descended upon the Lincolns for a second time, when on February 20, 1862, William (Willie) Wallace Lincoln died in the White House. He was a cheerful and active lad of eleven. Again the President and Mrs. Lincoln were overcome with grief. What must their feelings have been, surrounded by political as well as social enemies? Photographs of the President from this time on, tell a story of mental suffering.

The Civil War continued and in 1864, Lincoln was re-elected, although he felt he would be defeated. With the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, the war was virtually over. Then one week later on April 14, 1865, a third disastrous blow fell amidst the Lincoln family, when John Wilkes Booth shot the President. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were attending a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater, when the assassin struck. Lincoln died the following morning at 7:22, in the home of William Petersen across the street from the theater.

Time has proved how right Secretary Stanton was when he said "Now he belongs to the ages."

Picture the utter prostration of the President's widow, faced with this horrible situation. Would she survive the ordeal, and how?

The National Lincoln Monument Association was formed in Springfield. It hastily made preparations to receive the remains of the late President. It was decided to set aside a certain part of the grounds where the present State Capitol stands for a vault. When Mrs. Lincoln learned of this, she insisted he should be buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery north of the City of Springfield. On May 4, 1865, and while the temporary vault was being built, the remains of the President and son "Willie" were placed in the receiving vault, north of the present monument at the foot of the hill.

On December 13, the same year, Eddie was removed from Hutchinson Cemetery. He was the first to be placed in the temporary vault which had been erected by the Association, a few yards northeast of the present tomb. On December 21, Abraham Lincoln and "Willie" were removed from the receiving vault to the temporary vault. Here they remained until 1871. Mrs. Lincoln, Robert, and her cousin John T. Stuart, Lincoln's first law partner, visited the cemetery on the morning of the reburial.

For a fourth time death struck the Lincoln family, when on July 15, 1871, Thomas ("Tad") died in Chicago, Illinois, a young man of eighteen. On September 17, 1871, "Tad" was the first of his family to



be placed in the present tomb. Two days later the father, "Eddie" and "Willie" also were removed to the present tomb. The purpose for which it was built being fulfilled, the temporary vault was removed to beautify the grounds around the new structure, which was considered one of the finest in the United States.

In the years that followed, Mrs. Lincoln had no permanent residence, but lived from place to place. In 1875 she was committed to a mental institution. A year later she was restored to her former status by the court. Later she took residence in Europe, where she remained for four years. In the spring of 1882 she returned to the home of her older sister (Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards) a completely broken woman. On Sunday evening July 16, 1882, at 8:17, Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln died in the Edwards home. This was the first home she knew in Springfield, and where she married a country lawyer who became President.

Robert, the only son to come to manhood and the last of the Lincolns of Springfield, died on July 26, 1926, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1951 Dr. Harry E. Pratt, Illinois State Historian, was informed by the Managing Director of Oak Ridge Cemetery, that the original Edward B. Lincoln Tombstone was on the Edwards lot in Oak Ridge Cemetery. That it had been removed from Hutchinson's Cemetery, and the name "Edwards" inscribed on the reverse side, then placed as an entrance marker on the Edwards lot.

On August 12, 1954, this writer together with the Managing Director and Superintendent of Maintenance of Oak Ridge Cemetery, and Dr. and Mrs. Pratt, visited the Edwards lot to examine the reverse side of the stone. With pick and shovel we excavated and found that it was broken diagonally near the center. It was in a very good state of preservation. Placing the two pieces together, we in silence read, "Edward B. Son of A. & M. Lincoln. Died Feb. 1, 1850. Aged 3 years, 10 months, 18 days (The records show 21 days). 'Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' Some eighty-nine years had elapsed since eyes rested upon its markings, yet many feet had tread upon the reverse side bearing the name, "Edwards."

Clay had saturated the pores of the marble and discolored it in places. It was turned over to the Arnold Monument Company of Springfield, Illinois, for restoring.

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With the consent of Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown (closest living relative of the Edwards family at the time of discovery) and the Oak Ridge Cemetery Board, the "Eddie Lincoln" tombstone now rests in the Illinois State Historical Library. Having lost its identity some ninety years ago, it again takes its place in Lincoln history; a monument to the first bereavement to strike the Lincoln family.

END

## Name Spelling On Labels

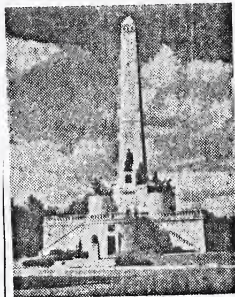
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#### INSIDE LINCOLN'S TOMB

Mundelein, May 3—Upon every journey to Springfield in the last several years I have always visited the tomb of President Lincoln. It was always a wonderful experience to stand before the simple marker in the vault and reflect upon his great deeds and how I might strive to be more like him.

Each visit was a moving experience with a never dimming effect. I say "was" because recently I brought my family to Springfield and to the tomb to share this experience but, alas, it is there no more.

Upon entering the tomb and after passing beneath the word "silence" at the front door, one is met with a booming public address system heaping such nostalgic bits of information on the unsuspecting as how much cement is on top of the casket,



Lincoln's Tomb

which way the President is lying, how much the marker weighs, etc.

To me, no voice but that of Abraham Lincoln would ever be welcome in that hallowed place. Is it not possible to honor the dignity that the name of this great man commands the world around?

Please—restore the silence. We are not selling a concession; we are protecting a heritage.

JACK K. SORENSON

#### LECTURES IN THE TOMB

Springfield, May 20—In the Voice of the People [May 15] Jack K. Sorensen deplored the custom of providing lectures in the Lincoln tomb for visitors, a custom that has been continuous since the door was opened to the public in 1874.

For most visitors, a trip to an historic site is a carefully selected objective. For them, the visit simply crystallizes impressions, brings them into physical contact with a scene they have known about, read about, and talked about. For them, interpretation is not only desirable, but is expected. Without interpretation they will leave feeling that in some way they have been cheated.

Annually, there are 1,500 or more school groups visiting the tomb as a part of an educational tour. They not only expect to be informed, but demand it. I am unalterably opposed to any curtailment of this service as I feel that they and all others are entitled to know something of the place, its origin and its purpose.

Our lectures are designed to answer the many questions which are asked daily. We hope that what we do for the nearly one million visitors each year will perhaps create a better understanding and appreciation of our national heritage.

If Mr. Sorensen would like to come here for the purpose of meditation in silence, I will see that he is given that opportunity.

GEORGE L. CASHMAN  
Lincoln Tomb

# At Lincoln's Tomb

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (UPI) — With more than one million visitors each year, things can't be all solemn at Lincoln's tomb.

Charles Weishaupt, assistant curator and one of four tour guides at the tomb housing the remains of the 16th president of the United States, reports a myriad of experiences during the average tour day that range from touching emotion to skepticism to humor.

The scenic memorial on 12.4 acres of land in Oak Ridge Cemetery here was dedicated in 1875, replacing a temporary vault and the original receiving vault where people first came to pay their respects at Lincoln's funeral on May 4, 1865. Millions of visitors from throughout the world have since visited the tomb at Springfield and their number

increases yearly, Weishaupt said.

The tomb, one of the major monuments to the president born 159 years ago Monday, is administrated by the Illinois Department of Conservation as part of the state park system.

\* \* \*

Skepticism often greets the guides while they escort from 100 to a peak 6,000 visitors daily on lecture tours.

"Is he really buried here?" is one of the most frequent queries, reports Weishaupt, who explains that many people mistakenly believe Lincoln is buried in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Kids produce some variations to the question of Lincoln's burial. Weishaupt was amused by one grade school youngster who asked, "Is he buried with his hat on?"

Less easily answered is the

philosopher's nightmare posed by another child: "Is Mr. Lincoln's original body here?"

More easily answered, perhaps, would be a third child's question: "If Mr. Lincoln wasn't buried here, would he be buried somewhere else?"

Until about eight years ago visitors included such characters as "Mickey Mouse" and "Superman."

These unlikely tourists were eliminated then by scrapping the visitors' book, which Weishaupt says creates a bottleneck in the tomb, as well as flip responses.

"Every kid wanted to sign it," he said. If visitors' statistics are less accurate today, the flow of people on busy days is smoother, he said.

\* \* \*

Weishaupt contrasts the visits last October of two rather different dignitaries. The prime minister of Japan, Eisaku Sato, accompanied by an interpreter, 60 newsmen, Secret Service and FBI agents, listened politely to Weishaupt's lecture and posed some formal questions regarding Lincoln's ancestors and family.

The next day, Florida Gov. Claude Kirk, casual in a sports coat, breezed in "jolly and happy-go-lucky," asked some questions after the tour, and told Weishaupt: "If you ever get to Florida be sure to look us up."

The restriction of visitors to include only humans, sometimes causes trouble for the tour staff. A young couple was told recently they could not bring their pet collie into the tomb. Disappointed, the dog's owner told Weishaupt, "But I wanted her to see it so badly." The man had promised his collie a tour of the tomb.

Weishaupt remembers some less frivolous moments. Among them a young Indian family on a U.S. tour who placed a wreath beside the tomb.

"They were paying their respects to a well beloved man," Weishaupt said.

Recently a Ghanaian newspaper man told the guides he had been taught about Lincoln when he was 12 years old.



UPI Telephoto

More than one million visitors pay their respects at Lincoln's Tomb in Springfield, Ill., each year. This scenic memorial, on 12.4 acres of land in Oak Ridge Cemetery, was dedicated in 1875.





# LOYAL LEGION BULLETIN

## MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION

OF THE UNITED STATES, FOUNDED 15, APRIL, 1865

Commander-in-Chief, Lenahan O'Connell  
Sr. Vice Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Col. Broake M. Lessig

Henry K. McHarg, 3rd, Editor  
1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Jr. Vice Commander-in-Chief, Charles A. Brady, Jr.  
Recorder-in-Chief, H. Durstan Saylor, II

VOL. 24, NO. 3

JULY, 1968

## The Lincoln Tomb Ceremony



*Group picture of the official wreath layers, Springfield, Illinois, Lincoln Tomb Ceremony, at the entrance of the mausoleum, April 15, 1968; (Right) Past Commander-in-Chief, Wm. C. Duval, one of the original sponsors of this fine ceremony, at the portal of the Lincoln Mausoleum.*

Preceded by a blustery and stormy weekend, Monday, April 15, dawned bright and clear for the commemoration of the 103rd anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln. Promptly at 11:00 a.m. Co-chairman George L. Cashman of Illinois opened the twelfth annual observance at Oak Ridge cemetery in Springfield, Illinois. A total of 56 wreaths were offered in memory of the Emancipator by veterans' groups and patriotic societies invited to participate by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War as assisted by The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

This year the commanders-in-chief of the host organizations were unable to be present. But they were both ably represented, the Sons by Roderick Van Trump, Sr., junior vice commander-in-chief, who extended the greetings of Commander-in-Chief William Haskell; and the Loyal Legion by Commander William C. Duval, USNR (Ret.), a past commander-in-chief, who extended a wel-

come from his chief, Lenahan O'Connell. In his remarks, Brother Van Trump stressed Mr. Lincoln's regard for the rule of law in our society and closed with a reading of the immortal "Farewell Address to the Citizens of Springfield." Commander Duval observed that just as in Lincoln's time, so it is today that our great Nation cannot exist half slave and half free, and he urged his listeners to reread portions of the Chief Executive's State Papers as a means of better understanding our Sixteenth President.

Following a moving rendition of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the Southeast High School A Cappella Choir of Springfield under the direction of Mrs. Georgia Luttrell, the wreath bearers prepared to answer the roll. Girl Scouts in freshly starched uniforms and representing two troops in the suburban Chicago area acted as escorts for each wreath bearer. The presence of these youngsters, well scrubbed and enthusiastic in carrying

out their assignments, added a special touch to this year's proceedings.

For the second year in succession the State House Inn served as the site for the Luncheon that followed the exercises at the Tomb. Although Monday is considered a working day for most people, the banquet room was taxed to capacity with an overflow crowd of 111 luncheon guests.

State Senator Paul Simon of Troy, Illinois, a newspaper publisher at the age of 19 and now a veteran member of the Illinois General Assembly, was the principal speaker. An author of book-length studies of Abraham Lincoln, Simon traced the career of the abolitionist, Elijah Lovejoy, as a means of illustrating Lincoln's attitude toward the role of law and legal safeguards in a frontier culture. Relating events of Lincoln's day to those of our own time, the youthful lawmaker demonstrated how the study of history can be a means of understanding the front page of our morning newspaper.

Brother Cashman introduced several distinguished guests who were present including National President Hazel Moushey of the Auxiliary, National President Jessie L. Lord of the Daughters of Union Veterans, National Patriotic Instructor Louis Moushey of the Sons, and Colonel Henry K. McHarg, the editor of the Loyal Legion BULLETIN.

In addition to Commander Duval, another founder of this ceremony, William M. Coffin, a past commander-in-chief of the Sons, was introduced, as was Charles A. Brady, Jr. who was responsible for designing the form of the service used at the rites.

Co-chairman Thomas L. W. Johnson of Wisconsin ex-



*Sons of Union Veterans Guard with authentic Civil War uniforms and weapons in front of the entrance to the Lincoln Tomb. Photo courtesy of Illinois State Journal & Register.*



*Group of spectators and participants Lincoln Death Day service Springfield, Illinois, April 15, 1968. Photo courtesy of Illinois State Journal & Register.*

tended a personal welcome to the gathering and said that in his five years' association with the ceremony, he felt that he had come to know many of the participants who annually return to pay their respects to the first of our martyred Presidents.

Entertainment at the luncheon was provided by Episcopal Father Gus Franklin who played a medley of Civil War favorites on the piano. A detachment from the 104th 111 Vol. Inf. (Reactivated), attired in Union blue, added a dash of color both at the Tomb and later at the luncheon.

The Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion presented each luncheon guest with a copy of a wash drawing of Abraham Lincoln as a young surveyor. The original was done by Lloyd Ostendorf and is owned by George Cashman. This represents the second year that the Loyal Legion has given a memento of this type, and its good taste and thoughtfulness was thoroughly appreciated by all in attendance.

Because this ceremony is held under the sponsorship of our Order, it is always gratifying to have in attendance or represented those Departments and their Auxiliaries that find it possible to do so. This year the Departments and/or Auxiliaries of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin answered the roll.

Thomas L. W. Johnson, Co-Chairman



# Lawyer Lincoln

BY GEORGE L. CASHMAN

It is doubtful if Lincoln's value as an effective lawyer has ever been fully understood. As a lawyer, his success can be measured somewhat by his earnings and savings during the years he practiced law. When he was elected President in November 1860, he was asked what he considered to be the sum of his worldly goods. After some hesitation he expressed belief that he had accumulated about fifteen thousand dollars. That amount consisted in part of three pieces of property, the house at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Springfield, Ill., a vacant lot in Lincoln, Ill., and a one hundred and twenty acre lot in Iowa, which had been given to him for his services in the Black Hawk War.

It is not generally known that when he left Springfield to assume the Presidency, he owned nearly ten thousand dollars in promissory notes, money which he had loaned to a number of friends. These notes bore interest at ten percent, the going rate in 1860. The loans were all paid.

Certain it is that the practice of law was Lincoln's only source of income with exception of the little he received as a member of the State Legislature, and one term as a member of Congress from 1847 to 1849.

Lincoln had adopted a rule of pay as you go, and when his estate was probated only \$11. in claims were filed against it. Among the Lincoln myths is the story that he had to borrow money to go to his inauguration as President. The truth is that he had approximately \$1,600, in the bank at the time of his leaving Springfield for Washington. Just before leaving he drew a check for \$400.00 on his bank account, taking \$100.00 in cash and the remainder in drafts. When he died in 1865, he left an estate of about \$83,000. This indicates that he had saved 61% of his salary as President, which at that time was only \$25,000 a year.

Judge David Davis of Bloomington, Ill., was named as administrator of Lincoln's estate. Davis was a close friend and confidant of the Lincolns. He had been appointed by Lincoln to have associate Judgeship in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1862. That he proved to be a most skillful administrator is evidenced by the fact that when on November 13, 1867, he filed his final report, the value of the estate had increased to about \$111,000, a tidy sum even by today's standards.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. and Mrs. George Cashman are the custodians of the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, Illinois. Both of them are recognized as Lincoln authorities. It is our intention to, from time to time, include unusual items these two delightful people have unearthed in regard to Lincoln's life.

THE LOYAL LEGION BULLETIN of The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, published by the Commander-in-Chief of this Order, which was founded April 15, 1865, after the death of Abraham Lincoln, to foster and promote "government of the people, for the people, by the people."

Address all communications to: 1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.  
Pertinent material will be welcomed from members and others.  
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For subscribers not companions of the Loyal Legion, the subscription may be sent to above address.

HENRY K. MCHARG, Editor



*Posting of the Colors at Lincoln Tomb, Springfield, Illinois, Death Day Ceremony, escorted by Sons of Union Veterans, Retreads, Inc., Marine Corps League Auxiliary, all of the Departments of Illinois. Photo courtesy of Illinois State Journal & Register.*

## Lincoln-Scripts

One day when I was lecturing in the Tomb, a little girl, not more than a minute over five years of age, said to me, pointing heavenward "Is he up there in Heaven? My Grandmother is in Heaven." I said, "Yes, dear, your Grandmother was good, so she is in Heaven, Mr. Lincoln was good, and he is in Heaven." She promptly said "You said he was ten feet below the floor." I wanted to get out of that as quickly as I could so I hastily mumbled. "I meant his bones are there", and with that her Mother told the child to come on, but I realized something was bothering her, so I asked her if she wanted to know where Mr. Lincoln died, and when she said yes, I told her that he was in a theatre, watching a show on the stage and a man came up in back of him and shot him. Her eyes flashed with indignation and she said "Well he could have waited until the show was over!"

A lady walked up to Mr. Cashman one day and said "Could I ask you a question." He said "Certainly, I'll answer it if I can." She asked if Mr. Lincoln was not buried here, would they have buried him some place else. Stunned for a second by the question he answered her, "It's customary.

A very dignified gentleman came in to the Tomb one morning, with a Homburg hat, a carnation in his coat, and Mr. Cashman guessed he might be a retired College Professor, Minister, or some one of great importance. He went through the Tomb and came out and spoke to Mr. Cashman, saying he had visited all the spots of renown

throughout the world, visited the Tombs, etc., but in all his travels he had never seen anything as beautiful nor as impressive as was the Lincoln Tomb. Asking if he could go through again, Mr. Cashman said he most certainly could, and would he like Mr. Cashman to escort him. He said he would go through alone. Coming back out he stood beside Mr. Cashman, who was standing at a registration desk. He said he would repeat that in all his travels he had never seen anything so beautiful, and the State of Illinois should be highly commended for maintaining such a magnificent Tomb for the body of Abraham Lincoln. Suddenly doubling up his fist he banged the registration desk, and said "But by God, if they ever

build one to Harry Truman, I'll dynamite the damn place."

One day about the 17th of April I was lecturing to a group of school children, and commenced to explain about the wreaths that are placed there, and intended to tell them of the ceremony commemorating the anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's death, on the 15th and to tell about the seventy wreaths that had been brought in the morning of the 15th. I interrupted my talk, and asked if they could tell what happened on the 15th of April. Receiving blank looks on all the faces, I asked again if anyone could tell me what happened on that date. Finally a little girl about 13 years of age, raised her hand and said "That's the day we pay our taxes."

## Announcements

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**—On Sunday afternoon, May 19th, Frederick D. Hunt, a Companion of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, gave a portrait of Abraham Lincoln to the new Lincoln Junior High School in Washington, on behalf of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At the dedication of the school, Mr. Hunt gave a brief history of the founding of the Loyal Legion and the ideals for which the order stands. The portrait was a copy of an oil painting made in November, 1960 soon after Lincoln's election at which time he did not have a beard. This was considered more desirable for an institution of youth.

This is a part of the Loyal Legion's continuing program of education and especially to inculcate an appreciation of American history in the young people of our country.

In the photograph, Mr. Hunt is shown with the portrait and Mr. Gilbert A. Diggs, Principal of the new High School, and with Miss Maria Garibay of Mexico, a student who formally accepted the portrait for the school. Also attending the dedication were the President of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia, and Representative Fred Schwengel of Iowa, a well-known Lincoln scholar.

This fine large modern building has nearly 2,000 students and is the second school in the District of Columbia to be named LINCOLN. The first was a small frame building constructed soon after the martyr's death.

—Henry K. McHarg, 3rd, *Commander*

**INDIANA**—The annual spring meeting was held Friday, April 19th, 1968 at the Commons Building Park School where the address was given by Mr. Lloyd D. Miller with an outstanding presentation on the Battle of Franklin. The Commandery is sorrowed by the death of Companion Donald O. B. Jameson. He was the last survivor of the three nephews of Booth Tarkington who served as models for the author's Penrod stories.

—Joseph B. Daugherty, *Commander*

**ILLINOIS**—The annual meeting of the Commandery was held May 1st at the Union League Club in Chicago where the evening's entertainment consisted of the Drummond Family, a singing group dressed in colorful kilts of the Scots and presented quaint Scottish songs and well known American musical numbers. Northwest University NROTC Presidential Review was held at 4:00 P.M. on May 23rd in Deering Meadow. The Commandery presented a medal to a first year cadet for the best paper on naval history.

—Charles P. Sturges, *Commander*

**MARYLAND**—A joint spring outing of the Maryland Commandery assisted by the D.C. and Pennsylvania Commanderies was held June 2nd at the Mt. Washington Club in Baltimore with an address on Civil War subjects by Dr. Frederic Shriver Klein of Franklin & Marshall College. Immediately following Dr. Klein's address a buffet supper, dancing and open bar was available to attending Companions.

—Eliot P. Hurd, *Recorder*

**NEW YORK**—The annual meeting of the Commandery was held at the Union Club on May 23rd followed by cocktails and dinner, and we were addressed by Merrill Kirk Lindsay.



# LINCOLN TOMB

## The Story of the Tomb

*Narrated by  
Mrs. George E. Cashman*

On a warm, soft morning, May the 4th in 1865 Mr. Lincoln's body was returned to Springfield from Washington and was placed in a public receiving vault at the foot of the hill from where the Tomb now stands.

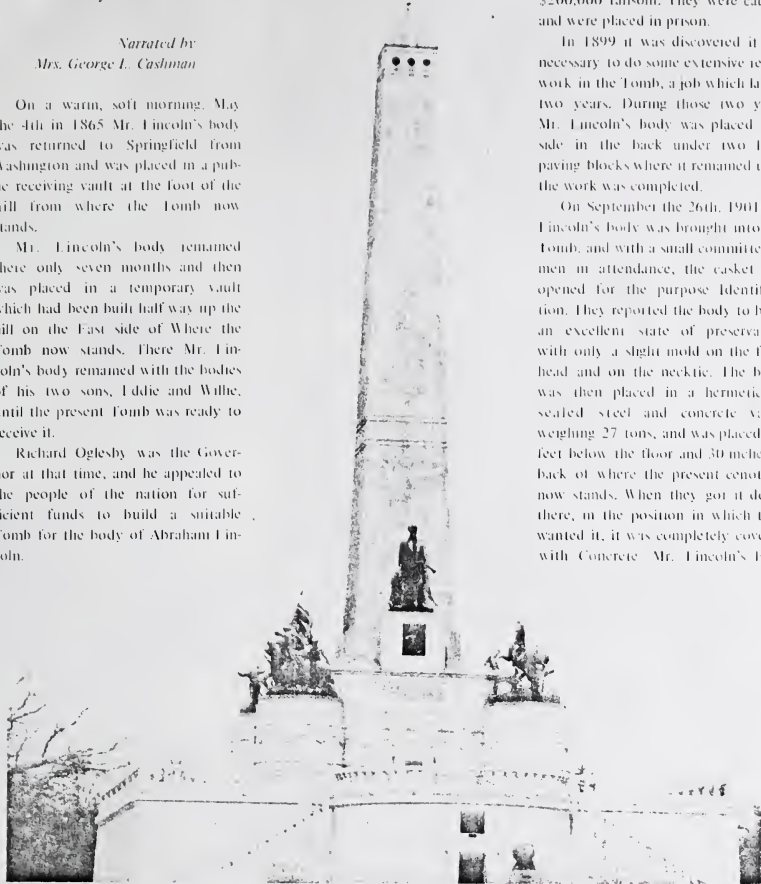
Mr. Lincoln's body remained there only seven months and then was placed in a temporary vault which had been built half way up the hill on the East side of where the Tomb now stands. There Mr. Lincoln's body remained with the bodies of his two sons, Eddie and Willie, until the present Tomb was ready to receive it.

Richard Oglesby was the Governor at that time, and he appealed to the people of the nation for sufficient funds to build a suitable Tomb for the body of Abraham Lincoln.

wanted to hold the body for \$200,000 ransom. They were caught and were placed in prison.

In 1899 it was discovered it was necessary to do some extensive repair work in the Tomb, a job which lasted two years. During those two years Mr. Lincoln's body was placed outside in the back under two large paving blocks where it remained until the work was completed.

On September the 26th, 1901 Mr. Lincoln's body was brought into the Tomb, and with a small committee of men in attendance, the casket was opened for the purpose Identification. They reported the body to be in an excellent state of preservation with only a slight mold on the forehead and on the necktie. The body was then placed in a hermetically sealed steel and concrete vault, weighing 27 tons, and was placed ten feet below the floor and 30 inches in back of where the present cenotaph now stands. When they got it down there, in the position in which they wanted it, it was completely covered with Concrete. Mr. Lincoln's body



Funds were obtained by public subscription. Ground was broken in 1869 and in 1874 the Tomb was completed and dedicated.

Mr. Lincoln's body, in the casket in which it had been returned from Washington, was placed in a white marble sarcophagus, or, more plainly speaking a long white marble box, with a white marble cover on it that

was secretly bolted down. This was placed on the floor where the present cenotaph now stands.

Two years later, on November the 7th, 1876, some robbers broke in from the rear of the Tomb and attempted to steal the body of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln's body has never been stolen, but there was this one attempt to do so by robbers who

will never again be desecrated, nor will it ever again be moved.

The tomb stone is a solid block of marble, and comes from the State of Arkansas. Mr. Lincoln's body, ten feet below the floor, lies east and west, with the head to the west. Mr. Lincoln was 6 feet, 4 inches tall.

The ceiling above the remains of Mr. Lincoln is of gold, 23 carat pure



gold leaf. The ceiling in the rotunda where one enters is of platinum leaf.

The flags on the left are the flags of the first six generations of the Lincoln family in America. The Lincoln family left England in 1637 and settled in Massachusetts. The first flag is the Massachusetts State Flag. Later generations went on the New Jersey to Pennsylvania and to Virginia. In the center are the national colors.

At the time that Mr. Lincoln drew his last breath, his Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton was standing beside him, and said "Now he belongs to the ages." That is the origin of the beautiful words above.

On the right, are the flags of the States where Abraham lived. He was born in Kentucky. At the age of seven the family moved to Indiana. When he was twenty one they moved to Illinois. At the age of 52 Abraham Lincoln became the 16th President of the United States. The blue flag with the white stars is the Presidential flag.

On the South wall are the crypts. At the left, in the first crypt lies the body of Mary Todd Lincoln. She was the beloved wife of Abraham Lincoln. She died in Springfield, in her sister's home. That was the home in which she was married to Abraham Lincoln. She was sixty four years of age and died of a stroke, seventeen years after the death of her husband.

All of the boys were born in Springfield, and Eddie died in Springfield at the age of four. He had diphtheria.

Willie died in the White House when he was twelve. He had pneumonia. Tad died in Chicago when he was eighteen. He had a lung infection. Tad died six years after his Father's death.

There are no Lincolns of this line living to-day. Robert, of course, was the only one who married. He had three children, a son Abraham Lincoln the second, who died in London, England at the age of eighteen. He had blood poisoning.

There were two daughters, one married Mr. Isham, and one married

Mr. Beckwith. To-day there are three grandchildren of Robert Lincoln living. Mary Lincoln Beckwith lives in Manchester, Vermont. She has never married. Lincoln Isham lives in Dorset, Vermont and has no children.

Robert Lincoln Beckwith lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland and has no children. They are all past sixty, and at their death it is the end of this line of the Lincoln family.



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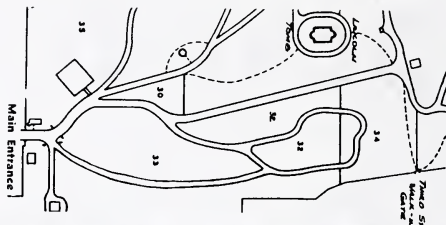
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# Weeds, Trash, Crumbling Steps At Lincoln Tomb

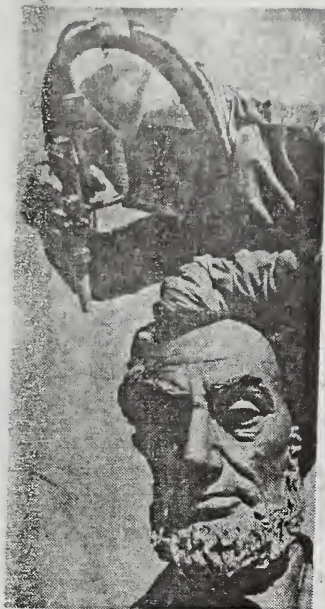
Lincoln's Tomb in Springfield, one of the most historic memorials in the nation, attracts more than a million visitors each year including many national and worldwide dignitaries. Nevertheless, the Tomb has been in deplorable physical condition so far this year, due mainly to a shortage of maintenance help. Photo at left shows the shrubbery in dire need of trimming. Weeds in the picture haven't been mown all year. The view is seen by visitors as they enter the main walkway and get their first view of the Tomb. Overflowing garbage cans, like the one in the photo at the lower left, are located on the grounds. This one sits on the main walkway near the entrance. The receptacle is so full that waste matter has either fallen out or been tossed on the ground near the can. The 56 steps leading down to the burial vault need repair, as the one in photo at lower right indicates. Many of the steps are crumbling and rotting and haven't been repaired for years, thus causing a hazard to individuals, especially elderly persons and women wearing high-heeled shoes. During the long Memorial Day weekend when thousands poured into the Tomb, the restrooms were locked because they were filthy and hadn't been cleaned. Debris such as bottles and food wrappers is scattered all over the grounds, the lawn needs mowing in most places, while in others it is dying or being worn by the feet of visitors. The Division of Parks and Memorials in the state Conservation Department is in charge of the Tomb. Instead of the 10 or so employees normally required at the Tomb in the spring and summer in order to properly care for the facilities, in recent weeks there have been only four or five, with little or no yard help. The former employees were fired by the new administration and are being replaced at a slow rate. (Staff Photos)

OCT.19,1980 St.Pete Times



Reagan lifts wife Nancy who rubs nose of a bust of Lincoln outside Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, Ill. — a custom that supposedly brings politicians good luck.

AP



UPI Telephoto

Gordon Fathes sits on Abe's broad shoulders to blast the statue's face with glass beads at the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield. The tomb's statues are being cleaned for the first time since they were built in the late 1800s. Later they will be buffed and coated with a preservative.





UPI Telephoto

Shiny as a new penny: An Abraham Lincoln statuette gets a touch-up from Phoebe Weil of

Washington University, which has been restoring the bronze statuary on Lincoln's Tomb.

## State giving Lincoln bust nose job in tourism push

By Chris Freveletti

Chicago Tribune Press Service

**SPRINGFIELD**—The state is fixing Abraham Lincoln's shiny nose, and the federal government is moving his neighbors' houses. Both actions have been undertaken to restore and preserve Springfield's main tourist attraction—historic Lincoln sites.

Friday is the celebration of Lincoln's 173d birthday, and site officials anticipate a busy weekend.

The old adage that rubbing Lincoln's nose brings good luck has taken its toll on the statues at Lincoln's Tomb, prompting a restoration effort that began last year.

All of the statuary inside and outside the tomb is of bronze with a brown finish, applied to enhance the detail of the sculpture. However, exposure to weather and pollution and constant touching by visitors have rendered the outside statues black and green and left the inside ones with shiny spots of unprotected metal.

Washington University in St. Louis, under the direction of Phoebe Weil, who developed the restoration process, completed the cleaning and refinishing of exterior statue groups in November, 1981.

**THREE INTERIOR** statues are in St. Louis being restored, and the other statues in the tomb will follow.

The other project in Springfield began in 1969. The homes in the neighborhood where Lincoln lived and practiced law are being returned to their original location by the National Park System.

At one time a tour bus went right up to Lincoln's front door, but now the area is closed to traffic, and tourists must walk through the area.

"When you visit Lincoln's home you are visiting a building," said David Kenney, director of the Department of Conservation. "What the National Park Service (which maintains the Lincoln home area) wants to do is to create the environment that Lincoln lived in—what did he see, hear and smell."

"It's kind of hard to imagine yourself stepping into the past when a big bus is blowing diesel (fumes) down the back of your neck," Kenney said.

Two of the homes have been moved and restored on the outside to their original appearance. According to the park service's chief ranger, Bob Elms, work on three more houses will be completed at the end of this year.

**ELMS SAID** another part of the project is adapting the interiors for modern use. Staff members and their families will live in them.



United Press International

Phoebe Weil works on statuette of Lincoln

## Happy birthday, Abe! statue is young again

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (UPI) — The statue at Abraham Lincoln's tomb received a face-lift just in time for the 173rd celebration of Lincoln's birthday today.

A team of conservators and conservation technicians from Washington University in St. Louis repaired and repolished the statue.

The team was part of the sculpture-conservation laboratory of the Center for Archaeometry at Wash-

ington University, sometimes described as a monument hospital or a health spa for statues. Chief conservator Phoebe Weil said the team has restored monuments from Alaska to Florida, but the Lincoln statue was the biggest project in the seven-year history of the center.

"The sheer size made it a spectacular project," Weil said. "No photograph can capture the entire effect of the change."

The tomb contains the coffins of Lincoln, Mary Lincoln and three of the couple's sons. Larkin Mead's design, including a 10-foot-high statue of Lincoln, was dedicated in 1874.

Weil said harsh weather, air pollution and years of rubbing from hundreds of thousands of visitors had left the once-glossy bronze statue a mottled black and green. After the statue was cleaned and polished, the archaeometry staff applied a patina — or chemical coloration — to the bronze and used blow torches to heat the metal.

This left the statue a rich, glossy translucent brown. A resin was added to protect the statue from wind, rain and pollution.

The project is expected to be completed in March when work on nine statuettes from the tomb's interior is finished.

Weil said the statuettes were being shipped two or three at a time to St. Louis for restoration. The smaller figures depict periods in Lincoln's life and stand in a hallway leading to the burial chamber.



Members of the 114th Regiment depart Lincoln's Tomb after ceremonies Friday.

# Homage paid to Lincoln on birthday

by Ron Ebest

About 80 members of the American Legion paid homage to Abraham Lincoln Friday morning on the 173rd birthday of the 16th president.

It was the 48th annual pilgrimage to the tomb made by the legion in celebration of Lincoln's birthday.

Nineteen wreaths from around the country were laid inside the tomb following a military salute by a color guard dressed in the Civil War blues of the Union Army.

While the Lincoln Land Community College Choir sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Gov. James Thompson recalled Lincoln's pledge for unity at the height of the war. "I think this same call for unity ... is equally as

compelling today," Thompson said.

U.S. Rep. Paul Findley, R-Pittsfield, pledged aid to U.S. war veterans who are suffering the same ill effects Lincoln saw in veterans of the Civil War.

Jack Flynt, national commander of the American Legion, said Lincoln's heritage "lives on in the compassion and concern we express for our fellow men ... in our willingness to oppose tyranny and fight for liberty when no one else has the heart for battle ... and in our courage to do so only because of what we believe to be right.

"Lincoln did not waver from his course ... and neither will we. His courage is a lamp by which our paths are forever lighted."



State Journal-Register/Bill Hage

State Sen. John Davidson and U.S. Rep. Paul Findley stand behind a wreath presented in behalf of President Reagan at Lincoln's Tomb Friday. In the background, from left, are Mayor Mike Houston, Secretary of State Jim Edgar, and Gov. James Thompson.



# city/state

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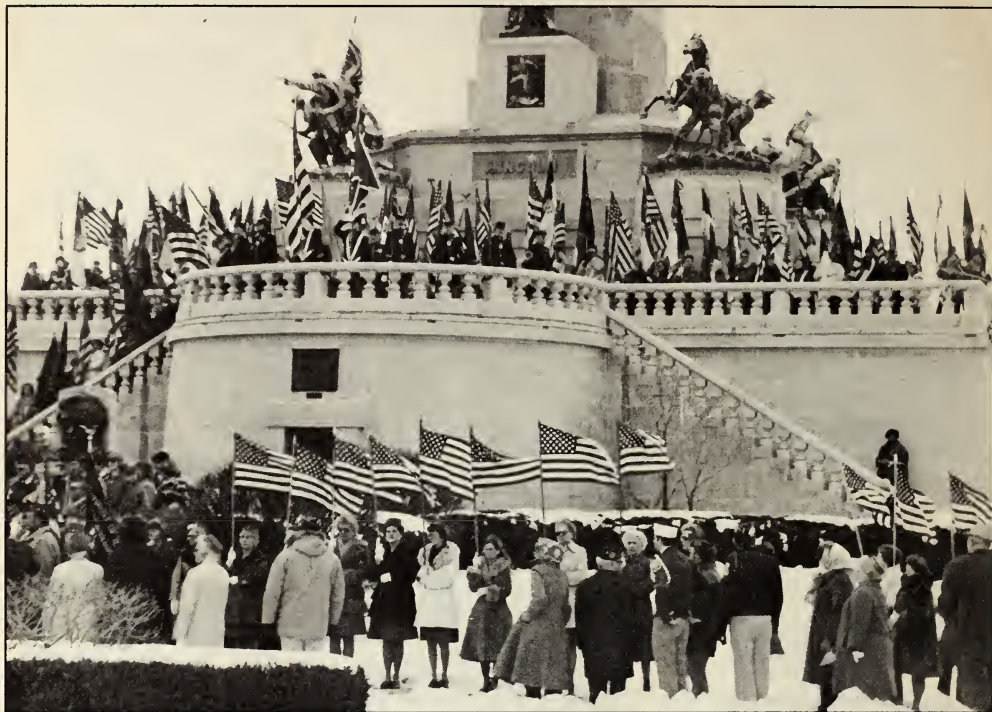
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*Every year the Department of Illinois pays tribute to Abraham Lincoln on his birthday at his tomb in Springfield. (Photo by Bob Cyborski)*

## Lincoln Gets a Face-Lift

**By Jill Murray**

Poor Honest Abe. After standing more than a century at Lincoln's Tomb State Historic Site in Springfield, Ill., Larking Mead's famous statue of the President was showing its age.

Years of harsh weather and air pollution had dulled the glossy bronze figure to a mottled black and green, obscuring fine sculptural detail. In spots, graffiti and pitting marred the surface. A smaller bust of Lincoln suffered from the same blotchy complexion except for the nose tip, which shone with brilliant discord thanks to rubbing by hundreds of thousands of visitors. Abe needed more than a touch-up; he needed a complete face-lift.

But that was two years ago. In the months since then, the statue, an eagle relief and four large statuary groups on the tomb site were repaired, repolished, patinated and protected—in time for the 173rd celebration of Lincoln's birthday on Feb. 12.

The massive job was undertaken by a team of conservators and conservation technicians from Washington University in St. Louis. The team was part of the sculpture conservation laboratory of the Center for Archaeometry—sometimes described as a monument hospital or a health spa for statues.

Archaeometry, explains chief conservator Phoebe Weil, is a new field that combines art, history and science, including sophisticated space-age techniques. Though she and her team had restored monuments from Sitka, Alas-

ka, to St. Petersburg, Fla., Lincoln's tomb was by far the largest—both in terms of size and cost—that they have tackled in the seven-year history of the center.

Designed as a result of a nationwide competition, the tomb contains the coffins of President and Mary Lincoln and three of their four sons. The \$1,000 competition prize was awarded to Mead, a Vermont sculptor, and the tomb was dedicated in 1874. His design for the site included a 10-foot-high statue of Lincoln located outside the front of the tomb, which is encircled by multifigure groups representing the fighting forces of the Civil War—the infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy. Sixty-five bronze cannons donated by the United States government were melted for the casting of these statues.

Although the contest for the tomb's original design was fierce, there was little competition for the renovation of Mead's sculptures. According to Weil, "The archaeometry center is practically unique in its ability to take on a conservation project of such scope."

For the first step, a commercial firm was contracted to bombard the statues with powder-fine glass beads, propelled by air at low pressure. This process, called glass bead peening, removes corrosion products without harming the metal. The technique evolved from a Center for Archaeometry research project in the mid-1970s and a brainstorming session Weil held with chemists and physicists interested in developing new corrosion-fighting methods.

At that session, Weil was exploring alternatives to the conventional means of using wire brushes, ammonia and heat for removing a glassy, enamel-like deposit on a hard-to-clean fountain. To remove glass from a window, suggested one scientist, you break it with a baseball, not with an abrasive. Sure enough, Weil found that aiming tiny "baseballs" of glass at the fountain shattered the deposit, leaving microscopic indentations in the metal which helped seal it against further corrosion. A similar technique is used to clean jet engine parts.

After supervising the cleaning and polishing of the statues, the archaeometry staff then applied a patina — or chemical coloration — to the bronze. Erecting scaffolds and wind baffles to



reach the highest pieces, they used blow torches to heat the metal. As the hot surface reacted with a special chemical spray the figures acquired a rich, glossy, translucent brown color. Finally, an acrylic resin containing a corrosion inhibitor was applied to protect against further attack by wind, rain and pollution.

Although the initial cleaning began in August, 1981, it was late November before the last protective coatings were applied. Blessed with unusually mild weather, the conservators worked against the clock to complete the project before the winter onslaught of freezing rain and snow arrived. The weather changed for the worse, says

Weil, on Nov. 20 — the day they finished.

The result of the renovation (the bronze door and window grills of the tomb also were cleaned) was remarkable. "The sheer size made it a spectacular project," says Weil. "No photograph can capture the entire effect of the change."

Another phase of the Lincoln tomb project is yet underway. Nine statuettes from the tomb's interior were shipped, two or three at a time, to the archaeometry center in St. Louis for restoration. These smaller figures — copies of original works by famous 19th and early 20th century sculptors — stand in a circular hallway leading to the burial chamber and depict periods in Lincoln's career.

When this last phase is completed, Lincoln and the statuettes will join a long list of historical figures which have undergone treatment by Weil's team. Among these are a 208-year-old statue of William Penn in Philadelphia, a statue of George Washington on Wall Street in New York and a statue of St. Louis located in the city named after him.

Weil, who first studied sculpture and later earned a master's degree in art history and art conservation, is determined to make each statue and monument look as much as possible the way it did when first completed.

She begins a conservation job by digging into a piece's history. Into an album go reprints of old literature and letters describing the work, letters of



*Phoebe Weil, above and top, puts the finishing touches on her restoration of statuettes of Abraham Lincoln at his tomb.*

*(continued on page 57)*



# Lincoln Gets A Face-Lift

(continued from page 43)

commission, and a history of ownership. The piece is then measured, photographed and sometimes examined by X-ray or ultrasound to reveal the interior structure.

Weil's sleuthing often reveals some intriguing facts — for example, the mysterious past surrounding a four-foot-high model of the Statue of Liberty. This mini-model, signed by Bartholdi — the sculptor of the full-scale "Liberty" that now welcomes visitors to New York harbor — was one of several small zinc figures that he apparently cast to register the design of his colossal copper-clad statue with the U.S. Patent Office. Registered in 1875, the model in question disappeared, only to show up about a century later at an Ohio farm auction, a mud-dauber's nest in Liberty's skirt and an electric light bulb socket in her upraised arm. How Liberty got to Ohio is still a puzzle to Weil, who now has the piece in her studio for renovation.

What she finds out about a piece can also help her know how the sculptor intended the piece to look — especially the original color of the patina, which ranges in bronze from brownish-red to a deep blue.

According to Weil, many people still believe that green is a natural color for outdoor bronzes. It is not. Green on outdoor bronzes is a symptom of a gross corrosion attack from sulphur in the air, she says, a problem which began with the Industrial Revolution.

"In the United States, we've never known anything else," Weil explains, "but in Europe, there was a lot of consternation expressed when statues began turning black and then opaque-green."

The Center for Archaeometry has made great strides in treating corrosion on sculpture. But Weil is still searching for a satisfactory answer to the problem of visitors rubbing the noses on Lincoln and other bronze pieces, thereby creating that "lifeguard look" on famous sculptures. Until an answer is found, periodic applications of paste wax will offset a little of the insult to America's prominent national proboscises.

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# Lincoln's tomb

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## DEATH OF A PRESIDENT

On the night of April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was shot in the back of the head by John Wilkes Booth at the Ford Theater, Washington, D.C. The unconscious President was carried across the street to a bedroom in the Peterson house, where he died at 7:22 the following morning.

Abraham Lincoln was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery at the request of Mrs. Lincoln on May 4, 1865. The Lincolns admired the beauty of the Springfield cemetery which was dedicated in 1860. Lincoln's body was placed in a public vault at the foot of the hill north of the tomb. This vault may still be seen. On December 21, 1865, the coffin was taken into a temporary vault on the hillside northeast of the tomb.

**National Lincoln Monument Association** — At the time of Lincoln's death the Governor of Illinois, Richard J. Oglesby, requested the people of Springfield to form an association to raise funds to build a memorial to the memory of President Lincoln. The National Lincoln Monument Association was formed by about fifteen prominent citizens of Springfield with Governor Oglesby as its chairman. Solicitation of funds was begun with a goal of \$240,000. A prize of \$1,000 was offered for the design that the association members would deem most suitable. The design chosen was submitted by sculptor Larken G. Mead of Brattleboro, Vermont.

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOMB

Ground for the construction of the memorial was broken in 1869, four years after Lincoln's death. The tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874. The cost of the tomb was \$180,000. The National Lincoln Monument Association maintained the tomb until 1895 at which time Richard Oglesby, the sole surviving member of the original association, deeded the property to the State of Illinois.

**Coffin Moved** — On September 19, 1871, the remains of President Lincoln and sons Edward and William, who had preceded their father in death, were taken from the temporary vault and placed in crypts in the inner wall of the uncompleted tomb. On October 9, 1874, a few days before the formal dedication of the tomb, Lincoln's coffin was placed in a white marble sarcophagus resting on the floor in the center of the burial chamber. An unsuccessful attempt was made on November 7, 1876, to steal the body of Lincoln for a hoped for \$200,000 ransom. The conspirators were captured and, at their trial, were sentenced to one year terms in the penitentiary.

Immediately following the attempted theft, Lincoln's coffin was removed from the sarcophagus and secreted within the deep recesses of the tomb. On October 14, 1887, the coffin and that of Mrs. Lincoln, who had died on July 16, 1882, were placed in a brick vault constructed under the floor of the burial chamber. The marble sarcophagus was left in its position on the floor but the public was not informed that it no longer contained the remains of President Lincoln.

## TOMB RECONSTRUCTION

Due to the uneven settling of the earth under the tomb, a complete reconstruction of the structure was found to be necessary in 1899. Work was started at once and on September 26, 1901, the project was finished. The tomb was rededicated June 1, 1902.

Following the completion of this reconstruction Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest son, requested that his father's body be placed in a specially designed steel and concrete vault beneath the floor of the chamber. Before lowering the coffin into the vault, it was opened and Lincoln's features were exposed to the view of a number of former friends and associates for the purpose of identification. Positive identification was established and signed affidavits were placed in the office of the Secretary of State for preservation.

The coffins containing the bodies of Mary Lincoln and three of their four sons — Edward Baker "Eddie" (1846-1850), William Wallace "Willie" (1850-1862) and Thomas "Tad" (1853-1871) — are in crypts in the south wall of the chamber. Their first son Robert Todd (1843-1926), who served as Secretary of War and Minister to Great Britain, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

**Second Reconstruction** — Due to external and internal deterioration, the tomb was again reconstructed. Work began in 1930 and was completed in 1931. On June 17, 1931, President Herbert Hoover arrived and delivered the dedicatory address to the thousands gathered for the ceremony. During this second reconstruction the interior of the tomb was completely remodeled.

## TOMB INTERIOR

The large, majestic monument in the center of the burial chamber, bearing the simple inscription "Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865," marks the location of the burial vault which is thirty inches to the rear of the inscription and ten feet below the surface of the floor. This marker was taken from the marble quarries of Arkansas and is a solid block of stone. Surrounding the marker are nine flags. The first four on the left are the state emblems of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, representing the states of the first six generations of Lincolns in America. After the National Colors the next flag is of the State of Kentucky, where Lincoln was born and lived seven years. Next is the Indiana emblem. Lincoln lived in Indiana from age seven to age twenty-one. Following Indiana is the flag of Illinois, where Lincoln resided from age twenty-one until age fifty-two, when he left for Washington to be inaugurated as the Sixteenth President of the United States. The final flag is the Presidential emblem.

Inscribed over the north window are the words, "Now He Belongs to the Ages," which were spoken by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton at Lincoln's death.

The seated figure of Lincoln in the center of the rotunda is a replica of the famous French statue which is the central theme of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

**Lincoln in Bronze** — The foyer has a bronze model of the Daniel Chester French statue of the President in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. In niches of the corridors leading to and from the burial chamber there are statues by famous sculptors commemorating periods in Lincoln's career. These statues are the works of sculptors Daniel Chester French, Leonard Crunelle, Fred M. Torrey, Augustus St. Gaudens, Adolph A. Weinman and Lorado Taft.

**Bronze Plaques** — In each of the four bays of the corridors are large bronze plaques, giving the Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, a portion of the Second Inaugural Address and a biographical sketch of Lincoln. The large gold stars in the corners represent the 48 states at the time of the second reconstruction.

## TOMB EXTERIOR

The exterior of the tomb is constructed of dressed granite from Quincy, Massachusetts and rises to a height of 117 feet. At the approach to the tomb is a large head of Lincoln mounted on a dressed granite pedestal, the work of sculptor Gutzon Borglum. The original is in the Hall of Fame, National Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Ascent to the terrace is obtained by one of four flights of granite steps, one on each corner of the structure. The terrace is surmounted by a granite balustrade along all sides. Passing around the die or dado is a cordon on shields, thirty-seven in number, each bearing the name of a state. These are the states that made up the Union at the time of the original construction of the tomb. Names of the additional states are engraved in the granite at the rear or north of the die.

**Statuary Groups** — Four bronze statuary groups mounted at the corners of the die were done by sculptor Larken G. Mead, the designer of the tomb. These groups represent the fighting forces of the Civil War — the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy.

Mounted on a square granite pedestal at the front of the obelisk is a large statue of Lincoln. On the face of the pedestal is a bronze plaque ornamented with the coat of arms of the United States and representing the Constitution. Lincoln's figure above the whole is intended as an illustration of his position at the start of the Civil War. Lincoln stands on the Constitution as his authority for employing the four arms of the military power, as represented by the four statuary groups and for the defense of the Union, as represented by the cordon of shields below.

**Roman Stone** — Prior to 1930 it was possible to enter the obelisk and ascend to the top, but in 1931 the entrance was closed with stone. This stone, bearing a Latin inscription, is a fragment of the ancient Servian Wall which was built around the seven hills of Rome in the year 578 B.C. by the sixth legendary King of Rome, Servius Tullius. When becoming

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Original Receiving Vault



Burial Chamber



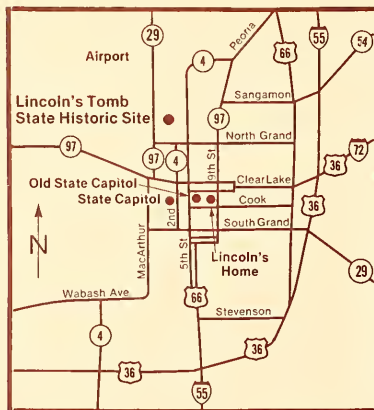
Replica of Lincoln statue in Washington, D.C.

parallel in the lives of these two men. In 538 B.C. Servius Tullius was assassinated by his son-in-law Tarquinius and in 1865 Abraham Lincoln fell from a bullet fired by the assassin John Wilkes Booth.

#### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Nearby Lincoln points of interest are the Lincoln Home and the Old State Capitol, both in Springfield. Other state parks and memorials involving Lincoln include Lincoln Log Cabin, Lincoln Salt Creek, Lincoln Trail, Lincoln Trail Homestead, Lincoln's New Salem, Lincoln Monument, Lincoln Trail Monument, Metamora Courthouse, Mt. Pulaski Courthouse, Postville Courthouse and Vandalia Statehouse.

**Please —** This area is for all to enjoy so help keep it clean. Put all litter in the nearest available trash container. No flowers, plants, shrubs or trees may be removed or damaged. If you need help or have a question, contact the site superintendent.



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ILLINOIS

## Lincoln's tomb

STATE HISTORIC SITE



CONSERVATION





# LINCOLN TOMB STATE HISTORIC SITE

APRIL 15, 1985

President Lincoln died at 7:22 A.M. April 15th in the Peterson Boarding House. Under the supervision of Frank Sands, the President's body was placed in a temporary coffin and taken to the White House.

Mr. Harry Cattell, under the direction of Doctors Brown and Alexander, the president's personal physicians, prepared the president for burial using a French method of embalming. His remains were placed in a coffin provided by Harvey and Company.

The coffin was walnut lined with lead and covered with rich black broadcloth. There were four massive silver handles on each side. In the spaces between the handles are ornamental figures formed with silver tacks resembling the leaf of the shamrock, in the center of each a large silver star and a silver star on each end of the coffin. On the lid of the coffin was a shield formed by silvers. In the center of the shield is a silver plate bearing the inscription:

Abraham Lincoln  
16th President of the United States  
Born February 12, 1809  
Died April 15, 1865

The inside of the coffin was lined with white satin and silk. The cost of the coffin was \$1,500.00.

On April 18th the coffin was taken to the East Room and placed in the center of the room on an elaborate catafalque. Reverend Dr. P.D. Guiley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, delivered the funeral oration on April 19th.

A funeral procession made up of military units and civic organizations; the hearse lead by six gray horses and driven by M. A. Cowling, made its way down Pennsylvania Avenue to the United States Capitol Building. President Lincoln was carried up the east steps of the Capitol and his coffin was placed on a magnificent catafalque in the rotunda. Only authorized persons were permitted to attend the state funeral service conducted in the rotunda.

The hearse-car, built by Mr. Jameson of Alexandria, Virginia, was intended for

use by President Lincoln and other officials when travelling over the military roads.

In the rear of the car the President's coffin was placed on a bier which was covered with black cloth. Willie's remains which had been previously placed in the hearse-car were in the front.

The War Department was in charge of the funeral train and all railroad lines and persons employed by the lines were to abide by rules and regulations directed by Brigadier General McCollum, superintendent of all military railroad transportation.

The train, assembled under the direction of Mr. John Collins, consisted of an engine, six double decked passenger cars, a baggage car, and the specially designed hearse-car. At all times the train was preceded by a pilot engine by ten minutes to insure its safety. The train and pilot engine were draped in mourning, and all the glittering portions of the engine were covered. The train was decorated by Mr. White from Mt. Clare, Maryland. Over the cow catcher of the engine was a picture of the late President.

The funeral train departed Washington, D.C. at 8:00 P.M., April 21st. The route that was followed from Washington, D.C. to Springfield was similar to the one taken from Springfield to Washington in 1861 by President elect Lincoln. The only changes were the inclusion of Chicago and the exclusion of Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The funeral train stopped and services were conducted at the following cities: Baltimore, Maryland; Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New York City, Albany, and Buffalo, New York; Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana, and Chicago, Illinois.

On May 3rd at 9:00 A.M. the funeral train arrived in Springfield and the coffin was transferred to a waiting hearse drawn by six black horses and driven by A. A. Annot. The hearse and horses were offered for use by St. Louis's Mayor Thomas and accepted by Springfield's Mayor Dennis. The funeral procession entered the north door of the State House and moved up the stairs into the Hall of Representatives. The President's coffin was placed on a dais under a magnificent catafalque.

Throughout that day and through the night 75,000 people passed by the coffin to view their martyred President's remains.

On Thursday, May 4th at 10:00 A.M. the coffin was closed. The largest and most inspiring procession ever seen at that time in the west accompanied the President's remains to Oak Ridge Cemetery. His coffin was placed in the Cemetery's receiving vault. Reverend Dr. Simpson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church delivered the funeral oration.

On the 24th of April, fifteen political and personal friends of Lincoln formed the National Lincoln Monument Association which received its charter from the State of Illinois on May 11, 1865. The object of the Association was to erect a monument whose completion would depend on the generosity of the people. Agents were appointed to collect public funds.

To vacate the Cemetery's receiving vault, President Lincoln's coffin was transferred to a vault located on the northeast hillside on December 21, 1865.

In January, 1868, the Association resolved that compensation of \$1,000.00 would be awarded to the artist that would submit a design for a suitable memorial at a cost not to exceed \$200,000.00. The advertisement appeared in newspapers friendly to the cause. Thirty-seven designs were submitted by thirty-one artists and the National Lincoln Monument Association chose the design submitted by Larkin G. Meade of Brattleboro, Vermont.

Ground was broken for the present tomb in 1869. (The contract for building the monument was awarded to W. D. Richardson of Springfield.)

In July of 1871, Thomas (Tad), Lincoln's fourth born son, died. Though the monument was not completed, the catacomb was far enough advanced to be occupied. His remains were brought from Chicago and placed in one of the crypts.

In making preparation for placing Lincoln's remains in the catacomb of the monument, on September 19, 1871, because it was thought that the embalming was a failure, his remains were removed from the walnut casket in which they were brought from Washington and placed in a metallic casket. Thirteen members of the National Lincoln

4

Monument Association viewed the corpse and signed papers testifying to the identity of the body. The casket was then conveyed to the catacomb and deposited in the central crypt.

When Lincoln's coffin was moved from the Receiving Vault to the temporary vault on the northeast hillside, Edward, who died in 1850 and was buried in the Hutchinson Cemetery in Springfield, was moved to the temporary vault. On September 19, 1871 his remains were placed in a crypt with William's remains to the right of their father.

Upon the completion of the Tomb and prior to dedication on October 9, 1874, Lincoln's remains were transferred to a red cedar coffin lined with lead. The remains were found to be in a good state of preservation. The transfer was made by Ghoma C. Smith, undertaker, and soldered airtight by Colonel A. J. Babcock. The casket was placed in a marble sarcophagus in the center of the catacomb. Again affidavits were signed by members of National Lincoln Monument Association testifying to the identity of the body.

On November 7, 1876 an unsuccessful attempt was made to steal the remains of Lincoln. Although the attempt was unsuccessful, Lincoln's coffin was removed from the sarcophagus and secreted within the inner recesses of the Tomb.

On October 14, 1887 Lincoln's coffin and that of Mrs. Lincoln, who had died on July 16, 1882, were placed in a specially constructed vault beneath the floor of the burial chamber.

During the period of the first reconstruction of the Tomb, 1889 - 1901 the bodies of Lincoln and his family were placed in an underground vault which was located north-east of the Tomb. Upon completion of the work the bodies were returned to the Tomb.

At the request of his son, Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's remains were placed in a specially designed steel and concrete vault located under the burial chamber floor.

Before lowering the coffin into the vault it was opened, and his face was exposed to the view of his friends and former associates for the purpose of identification.



Again papers were signed testifying to the identity of Lincoln. At last his remains were placed in the final resting place.

One and a half years of research, 436 man hours of craftsmanship are invested in the Lincoln Replica Casket owned by the Illinois Funeral Directors Association.

The work began in 1982, when Virgil L. Davis a Springfield, Illinois Funeral Directors and Chairman of the I.F.D.A. Historical Committee asked Batesville Casket Company to consider making a replica of the casket used to transport President Lincoln from Washington D.C. to Springfield, Illinois.

Numerous librarians, historians, official artists and Lincoln scholars were contacted in efforts to gather hundreds of books, pamphlets, pictures and letters that contained information concerning the funeral and burial of President Lincoln. One book noted as especially useful in the research was entitled Twenty Days, which details all aspects of the mourning period and includes the only known photograph of President Lincoln lying in the casket with the face plate open. Together with Lincoln scholars, Batesville and Davis enlarged photographs, taking necessary dimensions of the casket and noting specific details of hardware and trim finishings. Compiling the information into one report and a scaled drawing, construction began.

Upon completion, the Lincoln Casket Replica was featured at the Illinois Funeral Directors Convention held June 19, 1984 in Chicago, Illinois. To date, well over 100,000 people throughout the State of Illinois have seen the Lincoln Replica Casket, and in late October of 1984 the replica left the Land of Lincoln for the first time and was displayed in Dallas, Texas and is currently booked for display through the summer and fall of 1985. It is being considered for display at the Museum of our National Heritage In Lexington, Massachusetts and the 1992 World's Fair in Chicago.

# Lincoln's Tomb

Illinois  
Historic  
Preservation  
Agency

Chicago Tribune, Thursday, April 9, 1987

CC: LIN, MAU, MOD RE, File

# 5 teens charged in defacing of Abraham Lincoln's tomb

By Jerry Huston  
Chicago Tribune

SPRINGFIELD—Five teenagers were charged Wednesday with spray-painting racist slogans and symbols on Abraham Lincoln's tomb in historic Oak Ridge Cemetery, according to police.

The suspects were arrested Tuesday after police tracked down names that were spray-painted on the tomb and in other areas of the cemetery last weekend, according to Mike Murphy, a spokesman for the Springfield Police Department.

"Basically, they autographed the crime, which made it a lot easier for us," Murphy said.

The full name of one of the youths had been sprayed among the obscenities on Lincoln's tomb while the last names of other suspects were found sprayed in other parts of the cemetery, Murphy said.

Besides graffiti, vandals left behind the fingerprint-laden spray-paint cans they used to deface the tomb.

Three of the suspects are 16-year-old males and the other two are 15-year-old females. The boys and one of the girls are from Springfield; the other girl is believed to be from Decatur. All were named in juvenile petitions charging criminal damage to state-supported property.

Murphy said the final cost of the cemetery vandalism probably would be much higher than the earlier estimate of \$5,000 because many of the 30 tombstones top-

pled by the vandals cannot be replaced.

"The only thing they said was that they had nothing to do—that they did it out of boredom," Murphy said.

State officials began work Monday to erase the red-and-white graffiti before the 122d anniversary of Lincoln's assassination next week.

Various chemicals have been tested on the granite tomb and the obscenities are expected to be removed by Sunday, according to Nan Wynn, site supervisor for the Illinois Historic Preservation Society, which cares for the grave.

Efforts to remove the graffiti were boosted Wednesday when a representative from an Indiana-based insurance company which bears the Lincoln name flew to Springfield to donate \$1,500 to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency—a charitable organization which joins the state in caring for historic sites.

Company representative Gerald Davis said he read a newspaper story about the graffiti and decided to help pay for cleaning the landmark.

Wynn said her office has been flooded with calls from many private agencies nationwide offering to remove the obscenities at no charge.

Although the celebrated monument usually attracts large crowds during the week of the anniversary of Lincoln's death, Wynn expects an even larger crowd this year because "a lot more people will want to show their respect to Lincoln after what has happened."

## Death of a President

On the night of April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was shot in the back of the head by John Wilkes Booth at the Ford Theater, Washington, D.C. The unconscious President was carried across the street to a bedroom in the Peterson house, where he died at 7:22 the following morning.



Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865

Abraham Lincoln was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery at the request of Mrs. Lincoln on May 4, 1865. The Lincolns admired the beauty of the Springfield cemetery which was dedicated in 1860. Lincoln's body was placed in a public vault at the foot of the hill north of the tomb. This vault may still be seen. On December 21, 1865, the coffin was taken into a temporary vault on the hillside northeast of the tomb.

**National Lincoln Monument Association** — At the time of Lincoln's death the Governor of Illinois; Richard J. Oglesby, requested the people of Springfield to form an association to raise funds to build a memorial to the memory of President Lincoln. The National Lincoln Monument Association was formed by about fifteen prominent citizens of Springfield with Governor Oglesby as its chairman. Solicitation of funds was begun with a goal of \$240,000. A prize of \$1,000 was offered for the design that the association members would deem most suitable. The design chosen was submitted by sculptor Larken G. Mead of Brattleboro, Vermont.

## Construction of the Tomb

Ground for the construction of the memorial was broken in 1869, four years after Lincoln's death. The

tomb was dedicated on October 15, 1874. The cost of the tomb was \$180,000. The National Lincoln Monument Association maintained the tomb until 1895 at which time Richard Oglesby, the sole surviving member of the original association, deeded the property to the State of Illinois.

**Coffin Moved** — On September 19, 1871, the remains of President Lincoln and sons Edward and William, who had preceded their father in death, were taken from the temporary vault and placed in crypts in the inner wall of the uncompleted tomb. On October 9, 1874, a few days before the formal dedication of the tomb, Lincoln's coffin was placed in a white marble sarcophagus resting on the floor in the center of the burial chamber. An unsuccessful attempt was made on November 7, 1876, to steal the body of Lincoln for a hoped for \$200,000 ransom. The conspirators were captured and, at their trial, were sentenced to one year terms in the penitentiary.

Immediately following the attempted theft, Lincoln's coffin was removed from the sarcophagus and secreted within the deep recesses of the tomb. On October 14, 1887, the coffin and that of Mrs. Lincoln, who had died on July 16, 1882, were placed in a brick vault constructed under the floor of the burial chamber. The marble sarcophagus was left in its position on the floor but the public was not informed that it no longer contained the remains of President Lincoln.

## Tomb Reconstruction

Due to the uneven settling of the earth under the tomb, a complete reconstruction of the structure was found to be necessary in 1899. Work was started at once and on September 26, 1901, the project was finished. The tomb was rededicated June 1, 1902.

Following the completion of this reconstruction Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest son, requested that his father's body be placed in a specially designed steel and concrete vault beneath the floor of the chamber. Before lowering the coffin into the vault, it was opened and Lincoln's features were exposed to the view of a number of former friends and associates for the purpose of identification. Positive identification was established and signed affidavits were

placed in the office of the Secretary of State for preservation.



Second Reconstruction

The coffins containing the bodies of Mary Lincoln and three of their four sons — Edward Baker "Eddie" (1846-1850), William Wallace "Willie" (1850-1862) and Thomas "Tad" (1853-1871) — are in crypts in the south wall of the chamber. Their first son Robert Todd (1843-1926), who served as Secretary of War and Minister to Great Britain, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

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Lincoln in Bronze

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Mounted on a square granite pedestal at the front of the obelisk is a large statue of Lincoln. On the

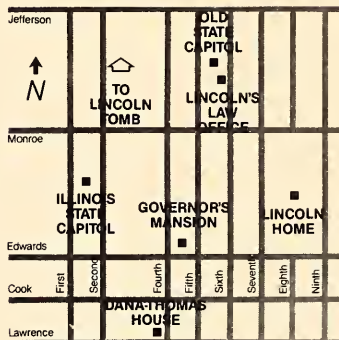
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**Illinois Historic  
Preservation Agency**

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701

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## Lincoln's Tomb

*Illinois  
Historic  
Preservation  
Agency*

# Lincoln remembered by patriotic group

By Laura Outerbridge  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

**F**or many people, the celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday has been reduced to little more than a day off work and an annual tour of local department store sales.

Those in search of a more serious commemoration, however, should stop by the Lincoln Memorial tomorrow morning for a birthday celebration that is rooted more in history than commerce.

It's the wreath-laying ceremony that's been held in honor of Lincoln's birthday annually since 1923 — the year after the memorial was completed. The event is

co-sponsored by a group that itself has historical significance: the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, one of the oldest hereditary societies in the country.

Formed by Union officers the day Lincoln died, the group is dedicated to upholding the ideals of the slain president. One of the Loyal Legion's first responsibilities was serving as military escort on Lincoln's funeral train.

Today's Loyal Legion members are descendants of the founding Union officers. One of them, Frederick Hunt, will serve as master of ceremonies at the wreath laying, as he has for the last 17 years. Mr. Hunt's great-grandfather was Henry J. Hunt, chief of artillery in the Army of

the Potomac. "That was the artillery that stopped Pickett's charge at Gettysburg," Mr. Hunt says.

The Loyal Legion has sponsored the wreath laying at the Lincoln Memorial since the beginning, when President Harding asked the society to devise a suitable method of commemorating Lincoln. "The ceremony is held every year on Feb. 12, regardless of the weather or the day of the week," Mr. Hunt says.

Every U.S. president since Harding "has shown up at least once" for the wreath laying, with the exceptions of John F. Kennedy and Jimmy Carter, he says. President Reagan stopped going in 1981. "Mr. Reagan would have come this time if his family didn't mind him going out in the cold," Mr. Hunt points out.

The ceremony promises to be one of pomp and tradition. After a 15-minute concert by the U.S. Air Force Band beginning at 11:45 a.m., a joint armed forces color guard will present the colors, and William Penn Mott Jr.,

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

director of the National Park Service, will read the Gettysburg Address.

Then the actual wreath laying begins, starting with a wreath from Mr. Reagan to be placed by Maj. Gen. Donald Hilbert, commanding general, Military District of Washington.

Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister, the ambassador of Sweden and dean of the diplomatic corps, will bestow a wreath from the international community. And Earl Jelde, undersecretary of the interior, will donate a wreath from the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service.

D.C. Councilwoman Nadine Winter will lay a wreath from the city government, and about 20 patriotic organizations from the Washington area will present wreaths.

The ceremony will conclude with literary awards to two high school students from Severn School in Annapolis for their essays on Lincoln, presented by William Howard Taft IV, great-

grandson of President Taft and current deputy secretary of defense. Taft, the president, was chairman of the commission to construct the Lincoln Memorial, and on May 30, 1922, he attended the dedication of the statue and its enclosure.

The monument's dedication was also "the last public appearance of Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's only surviving son," Mr. Hunt says.

Robert Todd Lincoln died July 25, 1926. Of the fourth generation, Robert Lincoln Beckwith, the last Lincoln descendant, died in 1985.

## IF YOU GO

**WHAT:** Lincoln's Birthday

**Wreath Laying**

**WHERE:** Lincoln Memorial

**WHEN:** Tomorrow, 11:45 a.m.

**COST:** Free

**FOR INFO:** Call the National Park Service at 485-9664

WASHINGTON WEEKEND FEBRUARY 11, 1988

M35



# World's Largest Lincoln Celebration to be Held Tomorrow



For the 54th consecutive year, The Annual Pilgrimage to Abraham Lincoln's Tomb will be held in Springfield tomorrow, Friday, February 12, 1988, the 179th anniversary of his birth date.

The Lincoln Pilgrimage was first conceived by Herbert Traethon, Commander of The American Legion, Sangamon (now Springfield) Post #32. While attending ceremonies at the Arlington National Cemetery in 1934 he was inspired with the idea for his post to sponsor a national pilgrimage to Abraham Lincoln's tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery on his birthday anniversary.

In 1935 American Legion Sangamon (now Springfield) Post #32 and Auxiliary Unit sponsored the first Annual Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln on his birth date, February 12, and it has been an annual event since. It has grown to be the largest annual celebration in the world to honor Lincoln.

Over 160,000 invited. Invitations were sent to civic leaders on the national and state levels and to National and State Department Officers of the American Legion, the American Legion Auxiliary as well as of their affiliated organizations. Also, specific invitations went to 350 Illinois posts — having combined active members exceeding 160,000 veterans — and to specific posts and affiliates in many states which traditionally have representatives attend this event.

Indicative of these are those persons and organizations for whom wreaths will be placed in ceremonies at the Tomb.

## Laying 20 Wreaths

For the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Representative Robert Michel will lay a wreath for President Ronald Reagan. The Congressman also provided the National Flag which has been flown above the nation's Capitol to be used in the 6 a.m. Reveille Ceremony tomorrow.

Wreaths from the National Departments of the American Legion, Auxiliary, Sons of the American Legion, 8&40 will be joined by ones from Illinois State Department American Legion, Auxiliary, S.A.L., 40&8, 8&40 and La Femmes.

American Legion State Departments of Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Wisconsin round out the wreaths from American Legion and affiliated organizations.

Civic officers whose wreaths will be laid are Illinois Governor James Thompson, Secretary of State Jim Edgar and Springfield Mayor Ossie Langfelder.



One of 500 signed and numbered rare Ostendorf 1957 prints of President Lincoln which will hang on the Lincoln Pilgrimage Gallery in American Legion Post #32 Home.

## 54TH ANNUAL NATIONAL AMERICAN LEGION PILGRIMAGE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TOMB

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1988

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS AT POST #32, 505 AMERICAN LEGION AVENUE

- 6:00 A.M. REVEILLE: BUGLER — FLAG RAISING — CANNON SALUTE (AT THE 410 SOUTH FIFTH STREET ENTRANCE)
- 6:10 A.M. Coffee — Juice — Cookies
- 6:25 A.M. International Lincoln Artist Lloyd Ostendorf will give a presentation while sketching a young Lincoln, without beard and then "aging" the portrait, adding the full beard.
- 7:05 A.M. Unveiling of Lincoln Pilgrimage Honor Roll, honoring all past National Commanders, State Commanders, and Host Commanders for the past 53 pilgrimages.
- 8:00 A.M. AT THE SPRINGFIELD HILTON HOTEL  
American Legion Auxiliary Breakfast\* in the Century Room, honoring National Vice President Mrs. Alice Galka.
- 8:30 A.M. American Legion Breakfast\* in the Plaza Room honoring National Commander John P. "Jaks" Comer.
- 10:00 A.M. Pilgrimage departs from the Springfield Hilton Hotel enroute to Abraham Lincoln's Tomb. Some bus transportation will be available but when possible pilgrims should endeavor to pool their cars.
- 10:30 A.M. AT THE TOMB OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN  
Ceremonies, wreath placing, and national radio broadcast from the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield.
- AT THE SPRINGFIELD HILTON HOTEL  
NOON Concert by Springfield Municipal Band in Coliseum.  
12:30 P.M. Lincoln Commemoration Luncheon\* in the Coliseum. National Commander Comer will deliver the principal address.

\*Breakfast \$7.75 — Luncheon \$10.75 (each, tax/tip included)

## International Lincoln Artist to Sketch Abraham Lincoln

International Lincoln Artist Lloyd Ostendorf will give a presentation while sketching a young Lincoln without a beard. He will then "age" the portrait, adding the full beard. It will commence at 6:25 a.m. February 12 at the Springfield American Legion Post #32 following 6:00 a.m. Reveille. Bugler Stephen Hall will blow Reveille followed by flag raising with cannon salute in Illinois State Militia commanded by General Billy Dean at the post's 410 S. 5th St. entrance.

Beginning with a boyhood fascination for the unusual face of Abraham Lincoln, Lloyd Ostendorf was intrigued by the mystic quality, profound dignity, and nobly balanced features he saw in pictures of this rugged-faced American. Ever since, he has ardently pursued an avocation of painting and studying the portraits and life of this great man.

Ostendorf is acclaimed as one of the best Lincoln illustrators. He creates historically accurate drawings with almost photographic detail which in parts is seemingly living third dimension to his works.

More Lincoln drawings have come from artist Ostendorf's hand than from all other artists combined. Much of the inspiration for these was rooted in his collection of original Abraham Lincoln photos and prints, which is the largest in the world.

Resulting from Dr. Ostendorf's scholarly research through the years is a unique book, "Abraham Lincoln: The Boy — The Man." This history of Lincoln's life unfolds not only in words but with unique illustrations, art work flowing into original photographs.

Dr. Ostendorf will autograph copies of his book for the Sons of the American Legion. They will offer them for sale at \$10 each during remaining Lincoln Pilgrimage functions.



## Gala Open House For Pilgrimage

Springfield Post #32 of The American Legion, sponsor of The Annual Pilgrimage to Abraham Lincoln's Tomb, will host an open house at the post home, 505 American Legion Avenue (also, an entrance at 410 S. 5th).

The event, to be held on Thursday, February 11 from 8 p.m. until 1 a.m., will commence the annual commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

National and Department Officers of The American Legion and other dignitaries have been invited to share the evening with local and visiting Legionnaires and members of affiliated organizations.

The Salt & Pepper will play for dancing and hospitality will include refreshments and fun as friends get together for congeniality on the eve of the 54th Annual Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

All Material for This Special Advertising Section Was Prepared Entirely by Springfield Post #32 of The American Legion.



THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL  
**LINCOLN TOMB  
CEREMONY**

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Anniversary  
Commemorating  
The Death of  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



**APRIL 15, 1994**

Service conducted by Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War,  
assisted by The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the  
United States and the Lincoln Deathday Association, Inc., with  
participation by other patriotic societies and veterans organi-  
zations.





## Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site

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### The Lincoln Tomb

News of President Abraham Lincoln's death on April 15, 1865 came just six days after General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Confederate army to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. The celebratory atmosphere that had prevailed as the Civil War drew to a close was replaced with one of shock and grief. As the nation mourned its martyred president, the National Lincoln Monument Association dedicated itself to the task of erecting a fitting memorial in Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln had lived from 1837 to 1861. Construction of the monument, which holds the remains of the Sixteenth President, his wife, and three of their sons, began in 1869. It was dedicated five years later. The Monument Association deeded the tomb and surrounding grounds at Oak Ridge Cemetery to the State of Illinois in 1895, and today the Lincoln Tomb is managed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

### Funeral Service and Burial

The first of many funeral services for the fallen president was conducted at the White House on Wednesday, April 19, 1865. A procession then accompanied the horse-drawn hearse as Lincoln was carried to the Capitol, where he lay in state in the Rotunda the following day. On Friday the president's remains were placed on a special train for the 1,700-mile trip to Springfield. The train also carried the remains of the Lincolns' son, William "Willie," who had died in Washington, D.C., in 1862.

The train stopped during its twelve-day journey for ten services in as many cities before arriving on May 3rd at the Springfield depot. Thousands of mourners paid their last respects as the president lay in state throughout the day and night at the state capitol (now the [Old State Capitol State Historic Site](#)). On the morning of the 4th, the long funeral procession journeyed to Oak Ridge Cemetery, where services for the president were conducted. Following a final hymn, Lincoln's casket was placed next to Willie's in the

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

11:00 A.M.

Posting of Colors ..... 114th Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf.

Invocation ..... Ronald E. Clark  
114th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.

Address of Welcome... Thomas L.W. Johnson, Co-Chairman  
Department Commander  
Department of Wisconsin  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Musical Selection ..... Lanphier High School Band

Address ..... Allen W. Moore  
Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Musical Selection ..... Lanphier High School Band

Address ..... Guest Speaker  
Representing Commander-in-Chief  
Military Order of the Loyal Legion

Musical Selection ..... Lanphier High School Band

Presentation of Memorial Wreaths:

Photograph ..... Marlin Ross

Benediction ..... Ronald E. Clark  
114th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.

Taps ..... J. Stephen Hall  
Sergeant-Maj.

Placing of Wreaths in Crypt:

Retiring of Colors:

## ORGANIZATIONS PRESENTING MEMORIAL WREATHS

INTERVETERANS COUNCIL OF SANGAMON COUNTY  
Doc Brehmer—Commander & Ed Landholt—Sr. Vice Commander

SGT. CALEB HOPKINS CHAPTER 5-106—ILLINOIS,  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS  
Alona J. Farmer, Recording Secretary

HAYES-KRELL MEMORIAL CHAPTER 159, MILITARY ORDER OF  
THE PURPLE HEART, U.S.A.  
Louis R. Cooke, Department of Illinois & Chapter Commander &  
Rick A. Richards, National Finance Committee

DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR—  
MARY TODD LINCOLN, TENT #48  
Christine Rothrock, Secretary

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS AUXILIARY IIAL HAGLER  
UNIT #15  
Sylvia J. Rouse, Unit 15 Commander

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS  
William F. Beachler, Chaplain & Service Officer

NAVY CLUB U.S.A. AUXILIARY SANGAMON SHIP #32  
Mary C. Gibson, Commander

MILITARY ORDER LADY BUGS ROYAL OF ILLINOIS #3  
Anna L. Holder, Royal Lady Gold Bug

MILITARY ORDER LADY BUGS  
Lois Baker, Lady Gold Bug Circle #18 Poopdeck

SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION  
Donna J. Logsdon, Secretary

SONS OF SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS  
Charles H. Lamp, President

COMBINED VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS  
Sidney Bick, Commander

SANGAMON VALLEY WAVES  
Jean D. Goretski, President

ILLINOIS CHAPTER NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF  
FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA  
Carolyn M. Butterfield, Councilor

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN — BILLY YANK CAMP #65, SONS OF  
UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
Thomas R. Willmering, Camp Commander

SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION  
Harold B. Wright, Member

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY  
OF THE REPUBLIC  
Jacqueline D. Wright, President

JULIA DENT GRANT TENT #16, ST. LOUIS, MO — DAUGHTERS  
OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865  
Joy Leistriz, Tent Historian

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION  
OF COOK COUNTY  
Joseph F. Zemrowski, Past Commander

C.K. PIER BADGER CAMP #1  
Robert W. Wiesian, Secy-Treas.

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN, SONS OF UNION VETERANS  
OF THE CIVIL WAR  
Ross T. Dunlop, Dept. Patriotic Instructor

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR, GRENVILLE  
M. DODGE #75  
David A. Turpin, Camp Commander

DAVID D. PORTER CAMP #116, SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF  
THE CIVIL WAR, VALPARAISO, INDIANA  
Ronald B. Gill, Camp Commander

ASHEL E. REYNOLDS 124, LADIES OF GRAND ARMY  
OF THE REPUBLIC  
Louise Gillispie, Circle President

DAUGHTERS OF UNION 1861-1865, INC.  
Mrs. William H. Baker, President General National Society

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN AUXILIARY UNITED SPANISH  
WAR VETERANS  
Rhoda A. Lemanski, Past Department President

DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR,  
MARINDA B. DYE TENT #17, DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA  
Barbara E. Moore, Tent President

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS  
Mary S. Phelps, Corps President

GENERAL GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER CAMP #1, SONS OF  
UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
James A. Muetting, Sr., Senior Vice Commander

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR,  
DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA  
Dr. Gary E. Dolph, Department Commander

OHIO DEPARTMENT, SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE  
CIVIL WAR  
Robert E. Grim, Senior Vice Commander

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN, AUXILIARY, SONS OF UNION  
VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
Peggy Schaefer, Department President

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE  
UNITED STATES, ILLINOIS  
Donald R. Weber, Commander of Illinois

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE  
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, INC.  
Elsie M. Gould, National President

DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR,  
1861-1865  
Dorothy K. Colantuono, National President

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC  
Phyllis L. Houston, National President

AUXILIARY TO SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL  
WAR  
Florence H. Spring, National President

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
Allen W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief

## LUNCHEON

12:30 P.M.  
Lincoln Plaza Hotel

## TOASTMASTER

Thomas L. W. Johnson

## INVOCATION

Ronald E. Clark

## INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Thomas L. W. Johnson

## REMARKS

Edward G. Pree

## PROGRAM

~~William D. Beard~~ MARTY BENNER

## BENEDICTION

Ronald E. Clark

## LINCOLN TOMB CEREMONIAL COMMITTEE

Co-Chairman . . . . . Thomas L. W. Johnson  
Commander, Department of Wisconsin  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Co-Chairman . . . . . Edward G. Pree  
Springfield Attorney

Co-Chairman . . . . . Robert M. Graham  
Past Commander, Department of Illinois  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Nan Wynn  
Site Superintendent

Ellinore K. Johnson  
Past National President

Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War  
Special Consultant

## THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL LINCOLN TOMB CEREMONY

One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Anniversary  
Commemorating  
The Death of  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



**APRIL 15, 1994**

Service conducted by Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, assisted by The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Lincoln Deathday Association, Inc., with participation by other patriotic societies and veterans organizations.



cemetery's public receiving vault.

The public receiving vault was one of the resting places at Oak Ridge for the president's remains. That vault, at the foot of the hill north of the present tomb, still stands. The following December, Lincoln's remains were moved to a temporary tomb, which was dismantled after he was moved to the partially completed permanent tomb in 1871.

## **Lincoln Monument Association**

The Lincoln Tomb was constructed through the efforts of the National Lincoln Monument Association. Ten days after Lincoln's death, the committee that organized in Springfield to plan his funeral formed the monument association. Illinois Governor Richard Oglesby presided over the small group of the late president's friends and political associates. Once the site was selected (and only after Mrs. Lincoln insisted on Oak Ridge Cemetery), the association focused on raising money for construction.

Appeals to the public brought donations from school children, Sunday schools, veteran groups, and benevolent societies that were supplemented by state funds. As fundraising for the memorial gained momentum, the association turned its attention to the monument's design. In September 1868, the association chose sculptor Larkin Mead's design from 37 submitted by artists. Construction of the \$171,000 tomb began in 1869, and dedication ceremonies were held October 15, 1874. In 1895 Richard Oglesby, the monument association's only surviving member, deeded the property to the State of Illinois.

## **A Family Tomb**

The remains of Mary Todd Lincoln and three of the Lincolns' four children are interred with the Sixteenth President. Edward "Eddie" (1846-1850), who died in Springfield and was buried at Hutchinson Cemetery, was moved to the temporary tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery on December 13, 1865. Eight days later, the remains of the president and his son William "Willie" (1850-1862) were placed in the temporary tomb. All three were moved to the partially completed permanent tomb on September 19, 1871. Thomas "Tad" (1853-1871) was the first family member buried in the permanent tomb. He was interred in the tomb on July 17, 1871, two days after his death. Mary Todd (1818-1882) died in Springfield on July 16, 1882, and was placed, as she wished, next to her husband and children.

Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926), the only Lincoln child to reach adulthood, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, D.C., with his wife, Mary Harlan Lincoln (1846-1937), and son Abraham "Jack" Lincoln II. Jack (1873-1890) was interred in the Lincoln Tomb from 1890 to 1930.

## **Reconstruction**

Internal and external deterioration of the Lincoln Tomb has prompted two reconstructions. The first began in 1899 and was completed two years later. At that time the height of the obelisk was increased by 15 feet, and the steel and concrete vault containing the president's remains was buried beneath the floor of the burial chamber.

During the 1930 reconstruction the hallways were created, and a simple red marble stone was placed in the burial chamber to mark the president's grave. Eleven varieties of marble were used for walls and floors. Bronze statues and plaques were also added.

## **Interior**



Engraved names in the burial chamber walls mark the location of the Lincoln family crypts. From the left, surrounding the president's burial marker, are the flags of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia—the homes of Lincoln's ancestors. In the center stands a United States flag. Next, representing the states where Lincoln lived, are the flags of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. The presidential flag is on the right. Above the window is engraved "Now he belongs to the ages," the words spoken by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton upon Lincoln's death.

Throughout the tomb, bronze statues by Daniel Chester French, Leonard Crunelle, Fred M. Torrey, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Adolph A. Weinman, and Lorado Taft commemorate important periods in Lincoln's career. A biographical sketch of the president and the words of several significant speeches are inscribed on bronze plaques.

## **Exterior**

The 117-foot-tall Lincoln Tomb is constructed of granite quarried at Quincy, Massachusetts. Near the entrance is a bronze bust of Lincoln, the work of sculptor Gutzon Borglum. Tomb designer Larkin Mead created the monumental bronze military statues and the statue of Lincoln on the terrace.

Mead's design has been popularly interpreted as symbolizing Lincoln's role in the preservation of the Union. Representing the Constitution is a plaque featuring the U.S. coat of arms, above which stands a statue of the Sixteenth President. Symbolically, Lincoln stands on the Constitution as the authority for employing the military in defense of the union. The military is represented by heroic statues portraying the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and navy that stand at the corners of the terrace. The union is represented in the names of the states engraved in shields below the statues. The names of 37 states were inscribed in the terrace-level shields at the time of construction; other states' names were included as they were created.

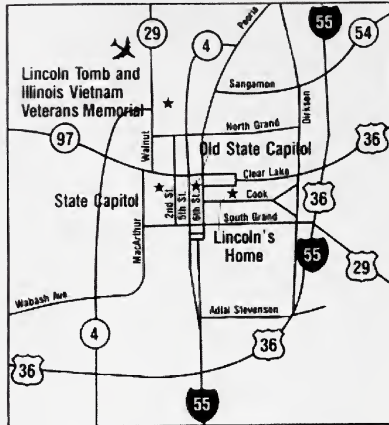
## **Vietnam Veterans Memorial**

The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial is located one-half mile west of the Lincoln Tomb. Inscribed in the memorial are the names of 2,973 Illinois servicemen who died or are still missing in the Vietnam War. The memorial may be visited during Oak Ridge Cemetery's daily hours of 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. January through April and October through December. The gates are open May through September from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. For additional information contact Site Manager, Lincoln Tomb.

## **Information**

Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site is open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. It is closed on major holidays. Groups of 25 or more must have a reservation. The interior of the Tomb and the restrooms are handicapped accessible.

For additional information, write Site Manager, Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, IL 62702, or phone 217-782-2717.



The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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URL=<http://www.state.il.us/HPA/LincTomb.htm>

Last modified: Mar 8, 1996, mah



